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THE DOOMED MAN.

HOW THE VERDICT WAS RECEIVED IN THE COURT ROOM.

Opinions Throughout the Country Regarding it—The Appearance and Conduct of the Prisoner—What He Has to Say About it—The Future of the Case Speculated Upon.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—The dispatches from the various cities report the Guiteau verdict promptly bulletined and received by the people almost without exception with satisfaction and relief. The incidents of the rendering of the verdict were anxiously watched. After the jury had been out about twenty minutes a recess was taken until half-past five o'clock. Many of the audience, who had virtually been imprisoned since half-past nine in the morning, availed themselves of the opportunity to obtain fresh air and lunch. The prisoner, at his request, had been allowed, soon after the jury left the court-room, to retire to a little room he has occupied since the trial began as a waiting room during recess. Before leaving the court room, he evinced considerable nervousness, but on getting away to comparative seclusion, his usual composure and assurance soon returned to him. He sent out for some apples with which he treated his attendants, meanwhile, chatting familiarly and good naturedly. He was asked what he thought the jury would do and replied:

"I think they will acquit me or disagree, don't you?"

Within ten minutes after the recess had been taken, the jury called to a bailiff in waiting that they were ready with their verdict. They were informed that a recess had been taken and Judge Cox had left the court room, so they remained in their room until the court reassembled. The rumor that the jury had agreed was quickly spread from one to another, and excited crowds surged back into the court room, and anxiously awaited what all seemed to expect, a verdict of guilty. The musty, antique room is devoid of gas, and the score or more of candles, which had been placed upon the desks of the judge, counsel and reporters, imparted a weird and fancifully unnatural aspect to the grim old place. The shadows thrown upon the dark background of the walls seemed like flitting spectres to usher in the sombre procession of those who held in their hands the destiny of a human life. First came the prisoner with a quick, nervous step, and as he seated himself in the dock, perhaps, for the last time, the light of the solitary candle fell full upon his face, and disclosed its more than usual pallor. Not a tremor of the limbs or movement of the muscles of the face was observable, as he threw back his head and fixed his gaze upon the door, through which the jury were to enter. Judge Cox soon afterward took his seat. The crier called "order," and the jury at 5:35 filed slowly into their seats. Every sound was hushed, save the voice of the clerk as he propounded to the foreman the usual inquiry.

Clear and distinct came the reply, "We have."

"What is your verdict? Guilty or not guilty?"

With equal distinctness came the reply, "Guilty as indicted."

The pent-up feelings of the crowd found expression in uproarous demonstrations of applause and approval.

"Order! Order!" shouted the bailiffs. Scoville and the counsel for the prosecution were simultaneously upon their feet. Scoville attempted to address the court, but the district attorney shouted, "Wait till we have the verdict complete and in due form of law." Order was at length restored and the clerk again addressing the jury said:

"Your foreman says guilty as indicted. So say all of you?"

"We do," all responded.

Another demonstration of approval followed this announcement, but not so long as the first.

Scoville, still upon his feet, demanded a poll of the jury, which was granted, and each juror was called by name, and each in a firm voice promptly responded, "Guilty." As the last name was called, the prisoner shrieked: "My blood will be upon the head of that jury; don't you forget it."

Scoville again addressed the court, saying: "Your honor, I no not desire to forfeit any right I may have under the law and practice in this district. If there is anything that I ought to do now to save those rights, I would be indebted to your honor to indicate it to me."

Judge Cox, in reply, assured him that he should have every opportunity; that the charge would be furnished him in print, and he would be accorded all the time allowed by law within which to file his exceptions, and that he would also be entitled to four days within which to move an arrest of judgment.

Guiteau, who, from the moment Judge Cox began the delivery of his charge, had dropped completely his air of insolent arrogance, and sat with rigid air and compressed lips, called out in tones of desperation, "God will avenge this outrage."

Now the famous trial, which has absorbed public interest and attention for more than ten weeks, was ended. The crowd quickly left the court room, and the prisoner, gesticulating with his manacled hands, was led out. As he passed the reporters' tables he leaned over and called out to an acquaintance: "The court in banc will reverse this business." His appearance was that of a man deeply moved with indignation at some outrage or indignity which had been put upon him. As he was being put in the van, a crowd of men and boys yelled and shouted themselves hoarse in mockery of the prisoner's constant boast: "The American press and people are all with me." The van was quickly driven away, followed, until out of sight, by the jeers and yells of the crowd. He chatted with the driver and the guards. Said he was satisfied with the charge of the judge; that it was very fair on legal points, but that the jury had gone back on him and brought in a verdict contrary to the evidence. On entering the jail he threw off his coat and laughingly called out, "Well, boys, they brought in a verdict against me, but I'll get a new trial and upset all this business, and don't you forget it." He ate his supper as usual, and as far as could be learned slept soundly last night. This morning he called for the papers and, though somewhat thoughtful and disinclined to talk much, maintained that it would all come out right; that Arthur was his friend, and the American people would not let him suffer. At one time he repeated his assertion of yesterday: "If they hang me this nation will go down in blood."

Scoville will on Saturday file a bill in arrest of judgment, and for a new trial on exceptions. The law gives the defendant four days to file a motion and reasons for a new trial, and it is customary for the court to sit some day to hear argument thereon. Should this motion be overruled, the defendant will appeal to the general term, and under the law the defendant is entitled to a suspension of sentence until after the next general term, not exceeding thirty days. The January general term is now in session, and the case cannot go there, but will be appealable to the April term. It is the custom of the April term to run until September, taking a recess over July and August, but should it be closed by the latter part of May, then, if the judgment is affirmed, the execution might take place in July.

The news that the verdict had been rendered in the Guiteau case brought the people out of their homes, notwithstanding the inclement weather, and the hotel lobbies were thronged. Naturally the trial was almost the only topic of conversation, and so far as expressions at places of public resort could be heard, the verdict was universally approved and the jury highly commended. It is evident that Mrs. Scoville was entirely mistaken in her opinion that the people of Washington were divided into two classes, one believing the prisoner should be acquitted on the ground of insanity and the other desiring his conviction. If there are any who believe Guiteau insane, they are not openly expressing that opinion to-night. The general conviction is that a new trial will not be granted, and the indications are that even the counsel for the defense do not indulge in any such hope.

Scoville said that the next movement in the Guiteau case would be a motion for a new trial, which he expects to file Saturday. The main points on which it will be based are that the jury erred in rendering a verdict contrary to law; and they erred in rendering a verdict contrary to evidence; that Judge Cox, in his charge, did not base it upon all the evidence, and the jury during the trial read newspapers and had conversations with outside persons. Should the motion be denied, an appeal will be taken to the court en banc in April.

Referring to the verdict, Scoville said that, after hearing Judge Cox's charge, he was not surprised that the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

No one believes the smallest chance exists for a new trial, and although Scoville asserts that he shall exhaust every legal remedy before giving up the case, his appearance and conversation plainly indicate that he entertains but very little hope of averting the impending doom of the assassin. The only really sanguine person is probably the prisoner himself.

Guiteau has given to the press another address to the American people. It is of much the same character as his former one, but is much more coherent and logical. He explains the causes of his conviction, which he says he intends to reverse, and to this end he appeals for money contributions.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Resignation of the French Cabinet—Troops for Ireland.

PARIS, January 26.—The chamber of deputies by a vote of 305 to 117 has rejected the government bill for a revision of the constitution, including the provision for a scrutin de liste.

The chamber of deputies to-day debated the bill for the revision of the constitution. M. Barodet offered an amendment in favor of a revision of the constitution in its entirety. The amendment was rejected; 298 to 173.

Gambetta then ascended the tribune. He declared that the conclusions of the committee on the revision bill were as dangerous as was Barodet's amendment. The country, he said, desired limited revision, but certainly was not prepared to expose its present restful tranquillity to the hazards of an unlimited amendment of the constitutional congress, it being expression of a previous agreement between the chambers that it would act illegally if it departed from the conditions of that preliminary agreement. The scrutin de liste by enlarging the electoral basis provided the very means of rendering personal power impossible. He denied that any idea of dissolving the chambers was entertained. He concluded with the following words: "My past is known; above all ambitions there is the future of my country."

Gambetta was greeted with applause at the conclusion of his remarks. There was a full attendance of deputies.

Gambetta has personally handed President Grevy his own resignation and that of his colleagues.

The appointment of Leon Say as minister of finance is strongly advocated in order to restore confidence, whatever may be the result of to-day's debate in the chamber of deputies.

A Paris correspondent of the Daily News says the libel case of Challemel LaCour against Rochefort, of the Intransigeant, is to be tried again, as the appeal court overruled the judgment of the first instant, and ordered a trial on the merits of the case.

The corporation of licensed brokers has taken measures whereby a satisfactory settlement of the transactions between its members and the public is absolutely assured.

A Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph states that M. Ranzand, the husband of Christine Neilsson, has become insane, owing to financial excitement, and has been taken to a private asylum.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MANCHESTER, January 26.—[Special.]—The Guardian's London correspondent discussing the probable decisions of the cabinet council says: "The balance of opinion in well informed circles seems to be against the release of the imprisoned members of parliament."

LONDON, January 26.—The Standard, Daily Telegraph, Morning Post, Daily News, and Times this morning express satisfaction at the conviction of Guiteau, but all with more or less severity criticise the conduct of the trial.

CORK, January 26.—[Special.]—The crown has withdrawn all indictments against the outlaw leader Connell, who appeared as queen's evidence against two fellow prisoners.

Dillon's relatives write that his illness has become so alarming that it may any day result fatally. They are endeavoring to secure his release, but Dillon refuses to accept it, if it shall be conditional.

ALDERSHOT, January 26.—Another regiment of infantry has been suddenly ordered to Portsmouth to embark for Dublin. Three other regiments have been medically inspected, and sensational rumors are afloat.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth for the dispatch of a battalion of foot to Dublin Sunday.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, January 26.—The North German Gazette says the European crisis referred to by Herr Von Puttkamer, minister of the interior in reichstag yesterday were not complications between the powers, but dangers threatening the peace and security of Europe from international efforts at revolution.

The attempts to gag the press have redoubled the fear that a panic may arise at Vienna. A high Austrian official stated Monday that the situation could not be worse.

The amount of specie in the imperial bank of Germany has increased 15,562,000 marks since the last report.

AUSTRIA.

LONDON, January 26.—The Manchester Guardian's Trieste correspondent, who has special relations with the insurgents, telegraphs as follows: The Herzegovinans are concentrating in the mountainous angle included by the upper bend of the Narenta river. Their position is absolutely unassailable. It threatens Coinitza, which commands communication between Mostar and Serogavo, and dominates the principal mountain pass.

TUNIS.

PARIS, January 26.—General Forgemoe has been appointed commander-in-chief of the expeditionary corps in Tunis.

FEDERAL GATHERINGS.

LECTURE BY THE LANK AND SLIM YOUNG MAN.

A Dismal Treat of English Drawl and Villainous Word Butchering—Felton's Letter—What Mr. Hill Thinks of it—The Georgian Leaders All Present in the Field.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—[Special Correspondence.]—Congress, Washington and the stranger within the gates turned out last night to hear a long haired youth talk of beauty.

Archibald Forbes had a meager but highly respectable house when he told of the royal people he had met in his bright career as a war correspondent.

Beecher comfortably fills Lincoln hall, which has about the same capacity as DeGive's opera house.

Both these instructors of the public will give you a dose for fifty cents, and a higher price no lecturer has charged in Washington until Mr. Wilde's stately strides brought him to the impatient capital, and his shrewd manager taxed public curiosity a dollar a ticket. The esthete displayed himself freely the first day after his arrival. He strolled the streets in good company, went to a German, and had the young women hanging about him as they hang about his fanciful representative in "Patience." The commissioner of agriculture gave him a reception, and he received the obeisance of senators with an air of sufferance rather than enjoyment. He was beseiged at his hotel, talked to the interviewers, drank with the drinkers, did what the average young man generally does, but all the time held his delicate head a little above the common crowd of his admirers.

Last night the people went until the seats were full, and then they began to stand up. That many were drawn by pure curiosity was proven by the prevailing appearance of weariness half an hour after Oscar opened his "medieval" mouth.

It is said that fifty persons went away before the lily hands folded the manuscript and the long limbs carried the attraction back of the curtains. How he dresses everybody knows—the knee-pants, silk stockings, silver buckled shoes—having been described a hundred times.

If anybody expected a lecture of remarkable intellectuality, or a poetic idyl to gild the hour into lasting, beautiful memory, he or she, was disappointed.

Wilde's elocution is of the English style which is most repulsive to American taste. The drawl is there in all its terror, but it is so low that fully half the speaker said was indistinctly understood. Action, there was scarcely any, save a sway to and fro now and then or a use of the hands, which added nothing to the force of the words.

Originality was not found in anything that was said. Ruskin and Goethe were diluted and tinged sufficiently to make the quotation marks unnecessary. The young man says we ought to worship beauty: that beauty and truth are one.

American young men do not dance as gracefully as the English, and both dance too much.

Washington ought to become a school of art. Here sculpture ought especially to flourish. The sculpture of war has done enough. The procession of bronze generals on bronze horses is about long enough. There are beautiful thoughts of peace to be wrought in marble—tender flowers, delicate vines which should bloom and trail in stone about the pedmental monument.

Wilde is a one-night man. He could not have one-tenth the crowd to-night he drew last evening.

As to his sincerity there are estimates running all the way from the opinion of the practical American, who thinks the young fellow has caught a sharp trick to make money, to the soul rapt enthusiasm of the boarding school miss, who declares he is "just too sweet." The general public, I believe, so far as it thinks of Oscar Wilde at all, regards him as a young man of excellent fancy, a representative of that dreamy poetic school, which in Keats found a great and tender child of song, but in a hundred other instances has frittered life away in false sentiments and maudlin expressions.

Wilde is wearing out as a newspaper sensation. In six weeks the ripple he has caused in this land of sensations will have smoothed down to the ordinary level and public taste will impatiently await the next excitement.

That he will have any real influence here or elsewhere no one has seriously thought. That he will soon fall to his proper level as a writer of pretty verses and a young man of artistic taste, everybody expects.

Whether he is coming south or not seems to be unsettled. His manager is going to take him wherever he can make money, and if you want to see him in Atlanta all you have to do is to raise the necessary cash.

A DULL DAY.

Yesterday was a dull day in both houses of congress, so far as business went.

Memorial exercises in honor of General Burnside were had. No man had more personal friends in Washington. He was singularly attractive in manner and in this time of lax morals among public men he led a life of beautiful purity and unfailing truthfulness.

SENATOR BROWN

will start for Atlanta Friday morning, in his special car, attended by his wife and daughter and Mr. C. K. Maddox. He goes to attend the annual meeting of the lessees of the Western and Atlantic railroad.

THE FELTON LETTER

is not talked of as much as its predecessor was. The surprise at the first attack brought it into notoriety, but there seems to be a failing interest in the personal issues thus brought before the public. Some of Mr Hill's friends think he will not deem a reply to this last letter of Dr. Felton necessary. The controversy may rest for the present.

Yesterday I asked Senator Hill: "Will you answer Dr. Felton's last letter?"

"No," he said without hesitation. "I see nothing to answer. He only rehearses his old calumnies. He grossly garbles some of my old letters, suppressing what he could not garble, and adding some positive misstatements to make a few apparent inconsistencies in some very immaterial matters. I care nothing for that. Everything I said in my letter is true." Mr. Hill continued: "The only material point is whether Dr. Felton has joined a coalition to radicalize Georgia.

"Instead of meeting this question squarely he rails at me like a crazy fish woman. Personalities are sometimes excusable when well used to illustrate something material in issue, but no decent man can descend to a mere contest of promiscuous billingsgate.

"He quotes my letter to Mr. Chittenden and could have quoted much more uttered by me on the same line in the senate, notably a speech made by me in 1877.

"But even a child can see the vast difference between a suggestion to disband all war parties as the best means of getting rid of war issues and war passions, and a mongrel coalition to radicalize Georgia and build up the most odious of all war parties in the south."

"Do you think it is Dr. Felton's aim to build up any such party?"

"His actions clearly prove it. He has inaugurated the most unprincipled of coalitions with the most unmitigated billingsgate."

"What do you think of the prospects of the new coalition?"

"I do not believe Felton and those allied with him in this effort will now deceive a single honest independent democrat, and I believe that even the better class of republicans will refuse to respect him."

This was all Mr. Hill seemed disposed to say of the letter. He maintains that the issue made by him in his interview and his reply to Dr. Felton's first attack have not been met, and says he does not choose to enter into further discussion of immaterial questions on the plane the doctor has chosen.

WORKING AWAY.

No startling developments as to the coalition have transpired in Washington this week. General Longtreet continues to urge the administration to bestir itself and send all the help to the young party it possibly can.

Colonel Henry P. Farrow, who is in hearty sympathy with the cause, is also here to do what lies in his power.

Mr. Atkins has devoted himself to the coalition and it is expected that he will apply for a United States district judgeship as his reward.

Pledger has gone back to Georgia, not as much in love with his pale face republican brothers as he might be. He proposes to run his paper, "The Blade," as an independent paper.

THE NEGRO LEADERS.

Some of the republicans who know the temper of the negroes best, think the coalition has made a great oversight in treating them with so little consideration. They recognize the fact that without an almost solid negro support they have no chance. But the intelligent colored leaders do not seem to fall in love with the new party "at first sight."

THE BLOODY SEVENTH.

Dr. Felton is booked for the congressional race in the seventh and the plan seems to be to antagonize Mr. Hill with him if sufficient strength can be mustered in the legislature to make such a contest reasonable.

His friends think if he could recapture his district and by a vigorous canvass of the state aid the coalitionists to elect members of the legislature, he would become a strong factor in the senatorial race. But he has in his way to the first victory a man whose hold on his constituents is growing stronger every day.

Mr. Clements is not a man to lose friends or followers. The eight hundred majority he piled on the doctor in the last race will be found hard to lift. He has the prestige of his last surprising success and has proven himself an excellent manager of a party almost demoralized by continued defeat. With that following enthused by victory and a clear, cool head in the lead, defeat does not seem a probability.

THE INDEPENDENT NINTH.

Straws blown about by the political winds in the ninth are said by careful observers to indicate the choice of Judge Alex. Erwin as the democratic standard bearer. His personal popularity, his admitted strength in the mountains where the independents have hitherto held the fort every time, and his unimpeachable character, are urged as reasons why he could lead the organized league to victory. Mr. Speer's strength is recognized even by his worst political enemies. He is fitted for the rough and tumble of a campaign as few men are. He has an enthusiastic support in his district ready to follow him against any opponent. Trained by service here and by the hard drill of three campaigns, he will be a stronger leader next fall than ever before.

When there was much trouble with Georgia moonshiners and the marshal and collector were pulling right against each other, one of the most effective and popular special agents sent by the department to restore peace in the troubled quarter was Major Whitfield, a Kentuckian of fine executive ability. He is now out of the revenue service. For a year past he has been assistant postmaster at Cincinnati, and now is applying for the position of postmaster, with excellent chances of success. The office is one of the most valuable in the country. It gives a wealth of patronage.

VOORHEES AND HENDRICKS.

Ex-Vice-President Hendricks has been in Washington a day or two, and Dan Voorhees is happy. He swears by Hendricks. When the Indiana flag went down at Cincinnati in the Hancock storm, Voorhees couldn't keep the springs back of his eyes from gushing.

Hendricks is counted in the race to come. With him, Pendleton and Bayard, all on the floor of the senate yesterday, we had enough presidential timber to glut the market.

F. H. R.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Correspondence Regarding Affairs in South America.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—The Chili-Peruvian correspondence submitted to the senate to-day, in response to a resolution calling for it, is very voluminous, about a bushel basket full. The most important document is a letter from Secretary Frelinghuysen, abrogating a considerable part of Blaine's instructions to Trascott and Walker Blaine, which Frelinghuysen says if fully carried out may lead to serious complications with Chili, and as this country has no navy, she is in no condition to enforce any demand circumstances might compel her to make upon Chili. Frelinghuysen disapproves entirely of the proposed visit by Blaine and Trascott to other South American nations than Peru and Chili, and thinks that when their mission to those countries is discharged they had better return home.

Baltimore's Financial Condition.

BALTIMORE, January 26.—The first message of Mayor White was submitted to the city council today. The financial condition of the corporation on December 31, 1881, was as follows: Amount of funded debt, $34,894,191.73; guaranteed liabilities, $1,492,000; total, $36,386,191.73. Of this amount interest is provided and paid on about $15,000,000 by various railroads and other corporations on loans made to them. The productive investments of the city, including the sinking fund of over $8,000,000, amount to $15,304,596.45, leaving a debt of $6,204,189.03, interest on which the city has to provide for by annual taxation. Compared with the debt of December 31, 1880, there has been an increase during the past year of $293,893.67, incurred for paving and other city improvements.

Louise to Visit Canada in the Spring.

OTTAWA, January 26—The Princess Louise will, according to the governor-general's statement, sail for Canada early in the spring. His excellency expressed himself strongly against the system of permitting Canadian emigration agents in England to send settlers to Canada by way of United States ports. He says many intending to settle in the dominion are induced to remain in the states; and he vigorously asserts the necessity of landing all emigrants for Canada at Canadian ports.

The Albany Deadlock.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 26.—The Democratic assembly caucus met this morning. Mr. Brooks, on behalf of the conference committee, reported that the committee met the Tammany representatives again last night and had found them determined in the stand they had taken. The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

Newspaper Consolidation.

SELMA, Ala., January 26.—The Southern Argus, a weekly journal founded and edited by Robert McKee, has been purchased of its owners, Robbins & Cory, by Glass & McKee, proprietors of the Daily Times, and has been consolidated with the Weekly Times under the name of Times-Argus.

GARFIELD'S PLANS

TO RELIEVE THE SOUTH FROM POLITICAL EVILS.

Negotiations Between the Martyred President and the Southern Leaders—Plans Formed and a Platform Prepared for a New and Independent Party.

NEW YORK, January 23.—[Philadelphia Press.]—In the busy corridors of the Fifth Avenue hotel I met a gentleman who could do more than conjecture as to the meaning of the following paragraph:

"Less than one year ago there was some hope—more than a mere suggestion—that a great and elevated movement was possible which would lift the country out of the mire of sectional hatreds, and form our political parties on living issues adapted to every section alike."

"In Senator Ben Hill's letter to Dr. W. H. Felton, the 'Georgia Mahone,'" said he, 'the above paragraph appears. It is the only reference in Mr. Hill's long arraignment of Dr. Felton and denunciation of the independent movement in Georgia, to what, at one time, promised the most important political movement that has taken place in the United States since the war.

"Immediately after General Garfield's election it was evident to every one that there was serious discontent among the southern democratic leaders. They were disgusted with the action of the northern democrats, and with the multiplied party defeats for which they counted them responsible. They suddenly awoke to the fact that the people of the south were not in accord with the policy of the democratic party upon economic questions, especially that of the tariff.

"'The defeat of Hancock,' to put it in the words of one of the foremost southern leaders, 'created a strong feeling in the south in favor of abandoning allegiance to the cowardly, hide-bound democracy of the north, and starting out upon new issues and with new associations that would drive war and sectional questions forever out of our politics.'

"This was the patriotic view of the situation that General Garfield's election presented to southern democratic leaders. But it was coupled with the personal menace to each and every one of them that made them quicken to the idea of abandoning their sectional attitude and making a new deal that would save their political supremacy. The disintegration in Virginia was so strong as to be alarming, and if it should be successful it would open a new difficulty that would be hard to subdue. To avert this danger some of the most eminent democratic statesmen in the south banded themselves together in the hope of discovering a coalition with certain northern elements which would elevate party character in the south, and prevent discontented democrats from forming an alliance with the republican party there, as now organized.

"To that end a suggestion was made to General Garfield almost immediately after his election, through northern republicans favorable to the movement. General Garfield asked for a definte statement of the aims and purposes of the southern leaders, and there are now in existence several letters which passed upon this question between General Garfield and some southern statesmen whom the country would now least suspect of liberalism.

THE IMPORTANT LETTERS.

"The first letter penned to the late martyr president in response to his request for this information, stated what every observing man who has traveled south, be he republican or democrat, well knows, that the republican party there as at present organized, is in the main without practical force of honest purpose. It is simply a political organization in name, to keep a few designing men in office, mostly of questionable reputation; and to repel elements of natural force which would have long since vitalized the republican party of the south but for the proscriptive policy of its so-called leaders and the disrepute which clung to their management of it. To be sure, the bourbons added to the complications and misery of the section by constant acts calculated to make federal office-holding a reproach, and were guilty of fraud, violence and proscription which prejudiced them and their section in the eyes of the only people who could relieve them of the burden of which they complained and open up a new way for release from bourbon methods and the irresponsible representation of federal affairs in the late rebellious states.

"The letter recited the further fact that the better element of the democratic party of the south was ripe for a revolt against the national organization, and a coalition with the higher elements of republicanism upon new and broader questions than had heretofore characterized political discussions and party management. It stated that a permanent and beneficent division of the south must be upon the plain of a complete obliteration of war issues, and a distinct and emphatic avowal, both by act and expression, on the part of the nothern end of the new force, of any disposition to humiliate the south or to hold them as criminals for acts committed in rebellion. That it also be made manifest by the new administration that it would not approve coalition between a few dissatisfied democrats and the republican organization, as at present manned, but would aid, abet and strengthen a new movement which should include the better element of the democratic party and its recognized leaders.

THE NEW REVOLUTION.

"The man is in New York now, a northern republican whose name is known all over the land, who held a conference with General Garfield upon this question and handled the correspondence above alluded to.

"This correspondence resulted in a conference between General Garfield and some eminent southerners in the city of Washington before he was inaugurated president. During the session of congress which preceded General Garfield's occupation of the presidential office, this question of a new southern movement upon the basis above indicated took wide range and became the subject of frequent consultations and conferences between southern political leaders, who are now eminent in both halls of congress.

"'You would be surprised,' said the distinguished northern gentleman who gave me all the information I am now writing, 'to know the extent and character of that movement. The men who were giving it force and character went so far in the consideration of the questions which naturally grew out of such a proposition, made in good faith and looked upon with favor by the incoming administration, as to formulate and express a platform of principles upon which the new departure was to be made.'

LAYING THE FOUNDATION.

"The platform, as framed, set forth that the war had forever settled the differences upon which the two sections made their appeal to arms; that the south not only acquiesces but rejoices in the result of the conflict; that the war itself, terrible as were its immediate results, and violently as it disturbed the constitution of the country, has been a blessing to the south, and that the abolition of slavery in this republic is a blessing to all mankind.

"Accepting this as the sense of the southern people the north emphatically disavows any intention of humiliating them, holding them criminally responsible, proscribing them for acts done in the rebellion, or menacing their happiness and prosperity by a further agitation of sectional issues.

"The object of these avowels is to obliterate the prejudices of the past and to bring the country together upon a broad platform of mutual interest and mutual love.

"Recognizing the necessities of the country it distinctly declared against the avowed policy of the democratic party for a 'tariff for revenue only,' and reassert and re-enunciated the tariff principles of Henry Clay, which have done so much to build up the industries of the state of Pennsylvania and other great commonwealths of this union."

"The principles of the republican party upon the financial question, as well as upon the tariff, were practically accepted and reasserted, and the whole paper was upon a broad and advanced plane.

ONLY A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

"This gives you but a faint idea of the document either in extent or language, but it is the foundation of the paper as I can recall it at this distance from the event. It was the most powerful and patriotic movement ever started in this country, and had General Garfield lived I believe it would have succeeded. The wisest and best politicians of the south were heart and soul in it, and while they would have had a struggle they would, no doubt, have carried their people with them.

"It had General Garfield's warm approval, as I believe it had Mr. Blaine's. It is probably dead now, certainly for some time. The success of Mahone in Virginia naturally drives that eminent element of the democratic party, with its leadership, outlined in the movement of which I have spoken, back into a close bond of union for self-protection. In other words, the success in Virginia, I fear, rehabilitates and strengthens the democratic party of the south. The policy of the administration toward Virginia must naturally be followed in other southern states, and in none other have they the same force of leadership as in Virginia. Certainly no other independent leader in the south can claim anything like the following that Mahone has had for several years. Then, to union with the independents, even if it brings success, cannot approach in dignity and importance the movement I have outlined to you. One would have been permanent and upon a broad and patriotic basis; the other, if achieved, will be by a combination of the worst political elements of that section and will not represent its strength or intelligence."

"Was the new movement to have a name gathered outside of the two great parties?"

"I think not. Of course the movement had not reached a culminating point, so that it could be named. The object was to strengthen its lines and perfect its organization before the nominating convention of 1884, so that it could have taken advantage of whatever would have added to its influence in naming General Garfield's successor. It might have taken the name of republican, and perhaps would have done so with Garfield as its candidate. I think his contest with the stalwarts was strenghtening that movement every day, and was not only preparing the north to accept it, but the south to grasp it. So you see Garfield's death interrupted a movement of which the people little dreamed. One day this correspondence will be given to the public, and the eminent southern leaders, who are now for self-protection, forced back into a close alliance with the democratic party and all its bad methods, will avow the movement I have simply indicated to you, and demonstrate to the country why it was not successful.

F. A. B.

DEATH IN THE HOG.

A Number of Deaths from Trichinæ in Minnesota.

MARSHALL, Minn., January 26.—Great excitement has been caused in Minnesota by trichinal poisoning from eating raw ham. Fifteen prominent citizens of Minnesota were afflicted. Three have died. An entire family consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Cushner, their son William, aged 22; Nicholas, aged 14; Jacob, aged 12, and a daughter Annie, aged 18, were poisoned, Cushner dying on Tuesday. Fritz Pregger and Joseph Wilfort, have died from the same cause. O. Gillertson, D. Seidlitz and Dr. Sanderson are quite ill, while Peter Preckles, Oscar Thompson, Antony Winters, and a German living near the village, name unknown, are in a precarious situation. The matter will be brought before the state board of health for investigation.

Fiendish Plot to Murder a Family.

LEWISTON, Me., January 26.—A charge of dynamite was put in some fire wood in the house of Maynard W. Goff, on lower Lisbon street in this city, and this morning when Mrs. Goffs lit the fire a terrible explosion occurred, by which she was terribly injured. Her jaw was horribly mutilated, her wrist dislocated, and other more or less injuries sustained. The stove was blown into many pieces, and the sides and roof of the building were torn off. George Prince has been arrested for the crime. It is said he has threatened several times that he would blow up the family. This is the fourth time Mr. Goff's wood has been charged with some explosive substance.

Escaped From Jail.

ST. LOUIS, January 26.—Texas advices report five prisoners escaped from the Dallas jail at daylight yesterday by digging through the wall with two bowie knives, passed into the cell while the guards were asleep. Three were A. I. prisoners, viz., J. W. Manning and James Welch, notorious counterfeiters, and James Tyler, member of the notorious Sam Ross gang of train robbers. Two others were state prisoners. Eleven men were in the cell at the time, and in all about forty in jail. The guards awoke and stopped the sixth as he was leaving. None have been recaptured.

A Louisiana Outrage.

SHREVEPORT, January 26.—News of the hanging of a negro named Henry Solomon, at Belleville, Bossier parish jail, reached here last night. He was confined for horse-stealing and sat fire to the building, which was discovered by the guards before it got under headway—otherwise much property would have been destroyed and lives lost. The fire occurred about midnight, and the body of Solomon was found hanging from the second story of the jail, yesterday morning. There is no clue to those who took part in the hanging.

A Texas Railroad Scheme.

GALVESTON, January 26.—The purchase was effected to-day by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad company of the Montgomery road, running from Navasoto, on the Texas Central, twenty-eight miles southwest toward Montgomery. The Santa Fe company will build a branch from Brenham, on their main line, to Navasota, and from Montgomery ultimately to some point in the southeastern portion state through Pine Bur district of the state.

A Destructive Fire.

LANCASTER, Pa., January 26.—The most destructive fire that has ever visited this city started early this morning in the stereotype department of the Enquirer Publishing company's building on North Queen street. The fire quickly spread through the entire building and it was completely destroyed. The loss on the building and contents is estimated at $100,000.

Fighting the Apaches.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 26.—[Special.]—A dispatch from Guyamas, Sonora, says that authentic reports have been received of an engagement of the state troops with the Apaches, who raided Lampago, resulting in the killing of 20 Indians. At last accounts the troops were in hot pursuit.

Obituary.

NEWPORT, N. H., January 26.—Edmund Burke, representative in congress from 1839 to 1845, commissioner of patents under President Polk, and editor of the Washington Union, is dead, aged 71.

THE LAND WE LIVE IN.

WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE DOING, SAYING AND THINKING.

A Notorious Criminal Arrested Near Montezuma—The Athens Post-office—A Railroad Mortgage—Stricken with Paralysis—A Negro Shot—Notes from Florida.

MONTEZUMA, January 25.—[Special.]—Quite a stir among our citizens was manifest on Monday last, when Mr. Rope, the sheriff of Dooly county, rode into town with "Old Joe Harvey," colored, who for two years has successfully eluded the officers of this county and escaped arrest. "Joseph" was wanted for the killing of Hamp Hangabook, which occurred two years ago near Montezuma. Hangabook was an ex-convict, and had but recently served out his time in the Houston county chain-gang. He had been sent from this county for shooting another negro. Hangabook and Harvey both loved whisky, and on the day of the killing left town "full up," Hangabook rode out on Harvey's wagon. A few miles from town after a wordy altercation, Harvey drew his pistol and shot Hangabook after knocking him out of his wagon. Hangabook died and Harvey ran away. The prisoner is ably defended by Messrs. Toole & Busbee, attorneys of Vienna, and Colonel James M. DuPree, attorney of Montezuma. The state's interest is in the hands of Colonel John W. Haygood, who will make it hot for Joe. The preliminary trial will be had before Hon. A. H. Grew, J. P. Oglethorpe, Ga., and if the witnesses to the killing can be had, it is thought Joe will stretch hemp.

ATHENS, January 25.—[Special.]—While there is almost a universal regret that Doctor Orr has been removed from the office of postmaster here, there is a pretty general feeling that Madison Davis will be as acceptable to our people as any radical.——It is rumored that the Northeastern railroad has been mortgaged for $300,000 in order to furnish means to extend the road to Rabun Gap, and, probably, Knoxville.——Mr. Head, who was run over by the Northeastern railroad train yesterday, cannot live through the night. He is the railroad section master and resides here.——It is reported that Mr. Merck, the father of one of our worthy young merchants, has discovered a vein of great richness in his gold mine, in Hall county, which will prove a real bonanza, if it comes up to representation.

DAHLONEGA, January 24.—[Special.]—Miss Carrie Price has been chosen professor of the female department of the North Georgia agricultural college. Miss P. is a graduate of the Greeneville female college, S. C.——Miss Lottie, daughter of Captain Bosworth, of this place, left to-day to visit friends in Ohio.——Colonel Price has gone to Atlanta on business and to look after railroad matters, as he hopes soon to begin work on the Gainesville and Dahlonega railroad.——There has been expended up to this date in rebuilding the North Georgia agricultural college fifteen thousand four hundred and thirty-seven dollars. The estimate is that it will take at least five thousand dollars more to finish the building, and place suitable seats and furniture in all the school rooms.

WASHINGTON, January 26.--[Special]--A train hand fell from the top of the incoming train this evening and was instantly killed, being literally cut in two, five cars passing over him.——W. H. Duncan, a respected citizen, was buried to-day.——Two cases of small-pox reported in the upper part of the county to-day, but at this writing lacks confirmation.

DALTON, GA., January 26.—[Special.]—At 8 o'clock this morning Mr. Jesse Holland, an old and highly respected citizen of this place, died suddenly of apoplexy. Up to the hour of his death he was in perfect health. He leaves a large family to mourn his loss.——The weather continues damp and gloomy, with a fair prospect for rain.

LEESBURG, January 25.—[Special.]—A negro named Cæsar Arnold shot himself in the breast with a pistol about nine miles from here, a few days ago, and died yesterday. It was a clear case of suicide. He did it in a crowd of a dozen or more. Disappointed love is assigned as the cause. He was drinking when he did the deed.

CONYERS, January 26.—[Special.]—We are glad to announce that Mrs. H. P. Richards, who was severely burned some time ago, is now considered out of danger.——Captain F. J. Whitehead has moved his family to Gainesville, and will engage in the mercantile business in that place.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ga., January 26.—[Special.]—Mr. Z. B. Blalock was stricken yesterday evening with paralysis, and has not been able to speak since. It is thought that he will hardly recover.

What the Papers Say.

FLORIDA GLIMPSES.

Special Correspondence Constitution.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: As much as has been already said and written about "the Land of Flowers" we can truly say that "the half has not been told." It would take the life-time of our best sages and philosophers to enumerate all its glories in climate and productions. The eyes of all the United States are turned in wonder to this one member of their "union," and are not surprised at any new or seemingly impossible thing that is said of her. The people of the north are just beginning to learn the wisdom that the birds have practiced through countless years, viz.: that of annually migrating to a pleasant and temperate part of the country, as when the chill winds of sombre winter sweeps in icy blasts o'er the land, freezing the water courses and shaking the white feathery flakes down on the housetops. At such a time as this many a man as he buttons up his warm outer clothing more closely to his shivering body and bends his head to the whistling, piercing, blasts of old winter, thinks with a faint, far off longing of some of his friends, who are luxuriating in the balmy airs and sweet scented orange groves of Florida, and sighs with an indescribable anguish that he had foregone the palmetto hat and linen duster for the overcoat and woolen wraps. But the world is gradually learning that this part of the country affords them a sure and safe retreat from the cold of winter, and are profiting by their wisdom, as is shown by the thousands that throng the St. John's river steamers. And surely such an earthly paradise as this could not always be unknown. Aside from attractions in way of climate and scenery, it affords a sure and an abundant harvest, in return for a small outlay of capital. The orange business to-day is giving employment to thousands of good, sober, industrious men, and has millions of dollars invested in it.

The people who make Florida their home, do not come into the state with a tent and pick-ax, a wandering, shiftless, vagabond set, but a class of good, industrious people, with more or less ready money. They settle as soon as possible and immediately go to work to improve their place, waiting and watching for the sure reward that will eventually follow the thrift and economy which has become his watchword. In a few years he finds himself possessing, what is the pride and joy of all, a fine orange grove and a handsome yearly income. An orange grove is such an object of beauty that—aside from its enormous profits—there are very few who ever see one but what is seized with an insane desire to own one himself. And there is room for all, and as it is impossible to overdo the orange business here, hundreds, yea, thousands of trees are now being put out in every county in south Florida. This is the real planting season, though trees are and can be set out in any month of the year. The orange business has been wonderfully revolutionized in the past few years, and the intelligent grower who plants his grove does not sit down quietly and wait five or six years for his first fruit, but buds his trees with the choicest varieties of imported fruit, thus insuring the best fruit, and bringing his grove into bearing several years sooner. I have seen fine fruit that has been taken from the tree eighteen months after budding. But of course you can't always expect this. This part of the year is the time for all pleasure seekers to visit us. The oranges are many still hanging on the trees, and the blooms ore beginning to burst, filling the air with their delicious incense, the song birds warble their bright, clear, sweet notes, and all nature seems rejoicing in the fullness and joy of their maker. Here the traveler can satiate himself on the choicest vegetables the land affords and indulge his romance and idea of the beautiful in all his surroundings.

Thousands appreciate their opportunities, and are daily taking advantage of them.

Florida has a good future in store for her, and her neighbor, "the empire state of the south," had best look well to her laurels. Every internal improvement that mind and money can devise and accomplish is being done. A few years ago the total amount invested in steamers on the St. Johns was scarcely $50,000, and now one of the steamers which ply between Jacksonville and the upper St. Johns is worth over $200,000.

A few years ago one steamer could carry all the freight on the river with ease, but now twenty are not sufficient to transport the daily freight and passengers. These are only straws, but serve to show the way of the wind. Railroads and canals are beginning to cut up the state and improve its means of transportation. And as soon as the day does come when the transportation in south Florida is sufficient there will be such a rush of immigration to the state as shall "astonish the natives,"

To those who wish to live in a good climate, healthy and pleasant, both in summer and winter, I would say "come to south Florida," for in no part of the world can you find these things in a greater degree than here. No cold, blustering weather in the winter, but mild and spring like, free from killing frosts. In summer the cool delightful sea breezes sweep over the state and the air never gets hot and sultry. The nights are cool and pleasant, and refreshing slumber awaits the weary laborer. And to crown all this he who has the patience to plant a grove and wait a few years, will surely find himself possessed of an ample and ever increasing income.

W. T. H.

Orange City, Valusia county, Fla.

THE THREE CRANKS.

Columbus Enquirer.

Yesterday we were informed that the three cranks who are digging for the hidden treasure near Eufaula are about fifty feet below the surface, and are still confident that they will soon be rewarded for all their work. They have been thus digging away for more than two weeks, and about their work clings many superstitious ideas. They have a line drawn around the mouth of the well which they call the charmed circle, within which they will not talk, for fear the gold of which they are in search will sink deeper in the earth. They have paid the owner of the land for the privilege of making a hole in his earth and are now, possibly, only working to secure their money's worth. Their drooping hopes, however, so it is said, were revived Saturday by the finding of a small lot of gold, and so they are continuing their work with renewed energy. It is said that several thousand people have visited them since they began their foolish labors. Among those who visit these lunatics they have a gay time. Of the fruits of what is not more than to be expected, we find the particulars of a desperate fight between three negro girls, who went out from the city to see them on Sunday afternoon. The negro girls alluded to met there, and having an old feud to settle they got to fighting, when one of them drew a pocket knife and slashing it across the face of the other cut out the left eye or split the eye-ball wide open. She made another lunge with the knife at the throat of her victim, and came near cutting her throat from ear to ear, and if the knife had been sharp she would have succeeded in killing her adversary on the spot. A large number of persons who were led thither from curiosity to see the treasure-seekers, witnessed the fight, but did not interfere until it was seen that one of the girls was using a knife. No arrest was made.

HALL COUNTY GOLD.

Gainesville Southron.

We spent two or three hours yesterday at the Merck gold mine, 2½ miles northeast of this city. Not having been there for years before, we were utterly astonished at the prospect for ore that has been uncovered of late by Messrs. Merck, Findley & Purdy. The largest vein in sight is 18 inches by 3 feet, and there are several others on the property nearly as large. The ore is as fine in appearance as the best we have ever seen from Lumpkin or White, and tests splendidly. There is more than three miles of placer mining on the tract, from 50 to 200 yards wide, and from which good quantities of nugget gold has been taken by the elder Mercks for forty years—some pieces weighing as high as 25 pennyweights, and a little smaller being frequently found. While at the mine we panned out one pan of dirt from the bottom of the creek, and got over twenty particles, one of which was half as large as a wheat grain. The main vein is evidently a real fissure, having all the walls miners talk so much about. We will have more to say about these mines next week. They are worthy of attention, and we predict will be a big thing for Hall county in the near future.

A NEGRO ASSAULTS A WHITE LADY.

Marietta Journal.

A few days ago Andrew Blackburn, a negro man, attempted at outrage on Miss Mary D. Moon, of Acworth. He entered her dwelling and seized her from behind, choking her until the blood clotted in her throat, and she fell to the floor. He then relaxed his grasp and picked her up and carried her to a bed room. By this time she revived and by a superhuman effort got loose from the black scoundrel and gave an alarm. He then fled from the house and as he ran fired a pistol. He was subsequently arrested by James Hood, Marshal of Acworth, and at the preliminary trial last Tuesday he was fully identified and was committed. He had been around Acworth but a short while and but little is known of him save that he is a bold, bad negro. When arrested he had a pistol concealed on his person. He also had a match box full of gold sleeve buttons, shirt studs and other jewelry, and his valise contained many articles of value. It is believed he is a fugitive from justice for crimes committed elsewhere. He said he came from Dalton. He now reposes in jail at this place.

CHILD LOST AND FOUND.

Americus Republican.

On Friday last W. B. Bradley was cutting timber in the forests of the old sixteenth district, of Sumter, and with him was his three or four year old son. He sent the little fellow home through the woods, and left, himself, for another point. The little boy, tiring of being away from papa, sought him in the woods and got lost. The father, on learning his child was not at home, roused the neighborhood and scoured the woods. One gentleman had a dog which he put on the trail of the wanderer, and just at night he was found sitting at the roots of a lofty pine calling for his papa to come and make shingles out of it. The innocent little fellow did'nt know he was lost until the wild rapture of his parents told him that they had been sorely distressed at his absence.

From Other States.

Wheat looks well in Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky., has two newspapers.

The wheat crop of Arkansas is promising.

Mississippi will have a state female college.

Tramps are terribly complained of in northern Texas.

Arkansas has the promise of having more miles of railroad built during the year 1882 than any other southern state.

Quite a large number of German immigrants a settling in Texas.

Large crops of small grain are being sown in many sections of South Carolina.

Cold and exposure has killed quite a number of stock and sheep in Texas this season.

The Texas court of appeals decides that weapons carried illegally cannot be confiscated, but must be returned to the owners.

Keller is the name of another "magic city" which has sprung into existence on the Missouri Pacific railroad, 14 miles north of Fort Worth.

Colonel B. S. Ricks, of Yazoo county, Mississippi, is a good sized planter, working 1,000 men, and making 2,000 bales of cotton last season.

Since the 1st of January, there have been recorded in the clerk's office at Yorkville, S. C., 289 agricultural liens for advances and 58 chattel mortgages.

A cold in the head is one of the best things that can happen to a lady with a lace handkerchief, and Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is decidedly the best remedy to cure that cold.

"Richard H. Dana," says the Pall Mall Gazette, "was one of the first American lawyers, and how much that means is beginning to be known to those who have witnessed the singularly brilliant career of Mr. Benjamin at our own bar."

Why Wear Plasters?

They may relieve, but they can't cure that lame back, for the kidneys are the trouble, and you want a remedy to act directly on their secretions, to purify and restore their healthy condition. Kidney Wort has that specific action—and at the same time it regulates the bowels perfectly. Don't wait to get sick, but get a package to-day, and cure yourself. Either liquid or dry for sale at the druggists.—Binghamton Republican.

Aaron King and Joseph Edwards, two colored murderers in St. Louis, were immersed in bath-tubs by a Baptist clergyman, preparatory to joining the church.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS do not only distinguish themselves by their flavor and aromatic odor above all others generally used, but they are also a sure preventive for all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

jan27—d1w fri sun wed & w1w

At an important sale of a celebrated stud flock of merino sheep in Victoria, Australia, a ram four years old brought the large sum of $7,000, while several others were sold for prices ranging from $900 to $2,250.

The Greatest of All.

RHONE IRON WORKS,
ROCKWOOD, Tennessee, March 15, 1881.

I regard Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure as the greatest medicine ever discovered. It restored me to health when hopelessly ill with catarrh of the bladder.

GEORGE H. CURTIS.

"I merely throw out the idea," a youthful clergyman remarked with some degree of embarrassment, after making a suggestion in Presbytery. "Well," a white-haired old dominie said, "that is the very best thing you can do with it." There was a silent assent on the part of a majority of the brethren.

Women that have been given up by their dearest friends as beyond help, have been permanently cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is a positive cure for all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

jan22—d1w sun wed fri&w1w

Francis Murphy is progressing with his temperance work in Forfar, Scotland, where he is carrying on a crusade against the liquor shops. In two days about 1,200 persons signed the pledge.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate Indispensable.

I could not do without Horsford's Acid Phosphate in my practice. It is the best medicine I have used in twenty-five years.

H. J. WELLS, M. D.
Hendersonville, Tenn.

PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Woman can Sympathize with Woman.
Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.
Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
Is a Positive Cure
for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

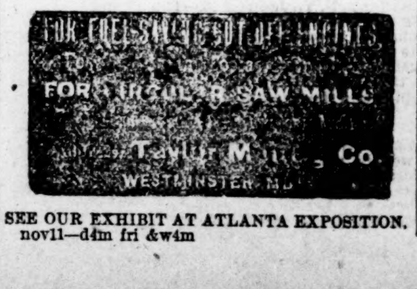
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, billousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

WANTED.

A PARTY WELL KNOWN IN THE COMMUNITY to take the agency of a new but proved genuine English Concentrated Food for Horses and Cattle. This is a valuable agency when secured by the right party, as when once introduced the food is used the year round. Send for pamphlet to R. F. Spangenberg & Co., No. 9 Union street New Orleans, Louisiana. jan26 1w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nov11—d4m fri &w4m

WARNER'S SAFE CURE.

Is made from a Simple Tropical Leaf of Rare Value, and is a POSITIVE REMEDY for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—Dizziness, Gravel, Malaria, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary Organs. For FEMALE DISEASES, Monthly Menstruations, and during Pregnancy, it has no equal. It restores the organs that MAKE the blood, and hence is the best BLOOD PURIFIER. It is the only known remedy that cures BRIGHTS'S DISEASE. For Diabetes, use WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers at $1.25 per bottle. Largest bottle in the market. Try it

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KIDNEY-WORT.

TRADE KIDNEY-WORT MARK
ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS.

HAS BEEN PROVED
by thousands and tens of thousands all over the country to be the SUREST CURE ever discovered for all
KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (every druggist will recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

Incontinence or retention of Urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains all speedily yield to its curative power.

PRICE $1. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

TRADE KIDNEY-WORT MARK

apr4—d1y wed fri sun nx rd Mat &w1y eow 44

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS.

—THE MILD POWER CURES.—
HUMPHREYS'
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In use 30 years.—Each number the special prescription of an eminent physician.—The only Simple, Safe and Sure Medicines for the people

LIST PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICE.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflamations	.25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3.	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
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5.	Dysentary, Griping, Billious Colic	.25
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13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
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16.	Fever and Ague, Chill, Fever, Agues	.50
17.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
19.	Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza	.50
20.	Whooping Cough, violent coughs	.50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27.	Kidney Disease	.50
28.	Nervous Debility	1.00
30.	Urinary Weakness, Wetting the bed	.50
32.	Disease of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

Sold by druggists, or sent by the Case, or single Vial, free of charge, on receipt of price. Send for Dr. Humphreys' Book on Disease &c. (144 pages), also Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Address, Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton Street, New York.

Theo. Schumann, Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Daniel & Marsh, Pemberton, Pullum & Co., W. A. Taylor, B. Berry, Arch Avery, Hutchison & Bro., Atlanta, and Jos. Jacobs, Athens, Ga., Agents.
july 18 dy—fri sun wed&wkyly nxt rd mat

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the International cotton exposition will be held at the office of the corporation, 48 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga., on Thursday, February 14th, at 3 o'clock p.m., for hearing the reports of the President and other officers, the consideration of such recommendations as the executive committee or officers of the exposition may make, and for the election of a board of twenty-five managers.

[Official.]
H. I. KIMBALL,
Chairman Executive Committee.
J. R. LEWIS,
Secretary pro tem.
jan26d20t

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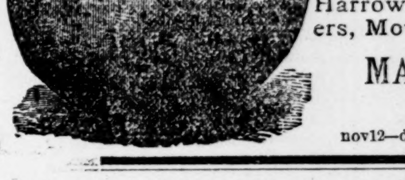

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THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED DECEMBER 1881.

James Jackson, Chief Justice, Martin J. Crawford and Alexander M. Speer, Associate Justices—Reported by J. H. Lumpkin, Supreme Court Reporter.

Decisions Rendered December 13, 1881.

Miller et al. vs. Guerrard, trustee, et al. Refusal of injunction, from Chatham. Railroads. Stock. Estates.

Jackson, C. J.—1. Where a will left certain railroad stock in trust, providing that the income should be paid to a life tenant, with remainder over, dividends—whether in cash or in certificates of indebtedness—are a part of the income, and go to the life tenant.

2. Dividends, whether in cash or bonds or certificates of indebtedness, are the natural increase of stock, and not an accumulation of the corpus; nor is this affected by the fact that no dividends are declared on the stock for some time, and when they are declared the amount is unusually large. Therefore such dividends belong to the life tenant, and not to the remainderman.

Judgment affirmed.

Wm. D. Harden, for plaintiffs in error.

G. C. Whatley; A. R. Lawton; Cunningham & Lawton; W. S. Basinger, for defendants.

Jones vs. State. Murder, from Richmond Criminal Law. Judgments. Practice in Superior Court. Practice in Supreme Court. Charge of Court.

Crawford, J.—1. Where the remitter from this court was filed in the clerk's office below to be entered on the minutes, but was lost before being so entered, if the court below had a certified copy of the full decision of this court, ruling the points in the case and granting a new trial, he could order such certified copy to be spread upon the minutes, and that the case proceed.

Jackson, C. J., dissenting.

(a). That an order granting a defendant in a criminal case a first new trial may have been irregularly entered, is no reason why he should, after a second verdict, have still another new trial.

2. The charge in this case was founded on the facts, and was proper.

3. The verdict is supported by the evidence.

Speer, J., concurred dubitante.

Judgment affirmed.

William E. Jackson, Jr.; F. W. Capers, Jr.; M. P. Carroll, for plaintiff in error.

Clifford Anderson, attorney general; Boykin Wright, solicitor general, for the state.

German-American Insurance Company vs. Davidson. Complaint, from Glynn. Insurance. Pleadings. Waiver. Verdict. Homestead. Bankruptcy.

Crawford, J.—1. Though a suit be brought in the short form of pleading upon an insurance policy, under section 3392 of the code, the better practice is to allege a loss by fire and a compliance with the conditions precedent to a recovery, or a waiver by the insured thereof.

(a.) A failure to so allege is curable by amendment, and is to be reached by special demurrer, not by general motion to dismiss because no cause of action is set out.

2. The verdict is supported by the evidence, and is not contrary to law.

3. The head of a family out of whose property a homestead has been set apart has an insurable interest therein.

4. The application for homestead in this case was made prior to the adjudication in bankruptcy, and was pending at the time thereof, and the homestead was set apart before the deed of assignment was made. Therefore, semble, that it never passed to the assignee at all. But the full proceedings before the bankrupt court not being in the record, this point is not ruled.

5. A ground of error abandoned in this court will not be considered.

Judgment affirmed.

Goodyear, Harris & Kay, for plaintiff in error.

James U. Vincent; Ira E. Smith, for defendant.

Hodges et al. vs. Hightower et al. Equity, from Stewart. Homestead.

Speer, J.—A man, as head of a family consisting of a wife and children, applied for a homestead. A caveat was filed, and while it was pending the land was sold at judicial sale, and the caveator and another with full notice bought it. Appraisers were appointed, and on their return the schedule was approved. The caveator appealed, and pending the appeal the applicant died:

Held, that a bill would lie at the instance of the widow and children to have them subrogated to the rights of the applicant, to enforce their right to the homestead, and to compel the purchasers to pay over the rents and profits arising from the land since the original grant of the homestead.

Judgment reversed.

R. L. Watts; W. A. Little, for plaintiff in error.

T. D. Hightower; E. H. Beall; J. L. Wimberly; Guerry & Son, for defendants.

Torrent vs. Sulter. Motion to establish fi fa., from city court of Savannah. Jurisdiction. Executions. Judgments. Presumptions.

Speer, J.—1. The city court of Savannah may establish a copy of a lost fi fa. issuing therefrom upon proceedings similar to those had in the superior court for a like purpose.

2. No time for service of a proceeding to establish a lost fi fa. is prescribed, no service at all being specifically provided for by the code.

(a.) The service in this case having been one day before the hearing, the court having stated that if the respondent was not prepared he would grant further time, and no time having been asked for, a motion to dismiss for want of sufficient service was properly overruled.

3. Where suit was brought prior to the constitution of 1877 on an open account, a judgment by default entered by the court in the following terms was sufficient: "Judgment of plaintiff vs. defendants for $167.05 with interest from July 1, 1871, and costs of suit," signed by the judge. While not strictly regular, such an award was not invalid.

Judgment affirmed.

Garrard & Meldrim, for plaintiff in error.

R. R. Richards, for defendant.

Fleming vs. State. Certiorari, from Greene. Criminal Law. Practice in Superior Court. New Trial.

Speer, J.—Where a certiorari is sought in a criminal case tried before a county court, the petition should set out the errors complained of. Where a petition for certiorari set out the facts of a trial, a brief of the evidence, the judgment of guilty, and closed by stating "to which proceedings your petitioner alleges error," the assignment of error was too general, and nothing could be considered under it except whether the finding was supported by the evidence.

(a.) In this case it is so supported.

Judgment affirmed.

James B. Park, for plaintiff in error.

H. T. Lewis, county solicitor, for the state.

Buck, administrator, vs. Johnson, administrator. Suit on foreign judgment, from Wayne. Administrators and executors. Non suit. Judgments.

Speer J.—Without statutory permission foreign administrators have no standing in Georgia to enforce the rights of their intestates. By §§ 2,614 and 2,615 of the code permission is granted to them to sue in the courts of this state on condition, that pending the action they will file a properly authenticated exemplification of their letters of administration. A failure to do so is good ground for a non-suit at the close of the plaintiff's case.

(a). That a foreign judgment was recovered by one as administrator, and is conclusive of the fact of administration, will not avoid the statutory condition upon which foreign administrators are allowed to sue in the courts of this state.

Judgment reversed.

Symmes & Atkinson, by Jackson & Lumpkin; Ira E. Smith, for plaintiff in error.

Goodyear, Harris & Kay, for defendant.

Maybin, administrator, vs. Knighton et al. Equity, faom Randolph. Courts of ordinary. Jurisdiction. Administrators and executors.

Speer, J.—Courts of ordinary have general jurisdiction of the granting or revoking of letters of administration, and a judgment granting letters cannot be collaterally attacked by showing that the applicant was not a citizen of Georgia.

Judgment reversed.

Kennon & Hood; C. B. Wooten, for plaintiff in error.

T. J. Flewellen; W. C. Worrill, for defendants.

McArthur & Griffin vs. Matthewson & Butler. Injunction, from Richmond. Equity. Title. Jurisdiction. Judgments. Administrators and executors.

Speer, J.—1. To entitle complainant to enter a court of equity to seek relief against trespassers on land, it is not necessary to show a perfect title thereto. A prima facie title is sufficient in the absence of a better outstanding title.

2. Where it is sought to set aside deeds made by an administrator, as well as the grant of administration, on the ground that they were both fraudulently procured, he is a necessary and substantial party, and the bill may be filed in the county of his residence.

3. A bill to set aside and cancel a deed is not such a suit respecting titles as must be brought in the county where the land is situated.

4. Equity has jurisdiction to set aside a judgment granting letters of administration, where such judgment was obtained by fraud.

Judgment affirmed.

Roberts & DeLacy; L. A. Hall; Barnes & Cumming, for plaintiffs in error.

J. S. & W. T. Davidson; Kibbee & Martin, for defendants.

Jackson vs. Parrott. Claim, from Greene. Husband and wife. Homestead. Waiver.

Speer, J.—A husband may waive the right of homestead in his property as against a certain debt, and his waiver will bind his family, although an application for homestead may at the time be pending.

(a). If the wife joins her husband in the waiver, would it not bind her also, aside from the waiver of the husband? Quaere.

Judgment affirmed.

Columbus Heard, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

H. T. & H. G. Lewis, for defendant.

Strange, administratrix, vs. Smith. Money rule, from Washington. New trial.

Speer, J.—The judge of the superior court did not abuse his discretion in granting a first new trial in this case.

Judgment affirmed.

H. D. D. Twiggs; J. N. Gilmore; M. Cumming for plaintiff in error.

Jas. K. Hines, for defendant.

Board of Commissioners of Glynn county academy et al. vs. Dart. Ejectment, from Glynn. New trial. Practice in Superior Court.

Speer J.—Where at the close of a term of court an order was passed allowing a movant for a new trial "until the next term" to perfect his motion and brief of evidence, it will be construed as allowing him during the next term, or until the case was called therein. The presence of the judge as well as of counsel was necessary for that purpose, and a reasonable construction will include a time when they would be present.

(a.) Especially is this so where the presiding judge certifies that the judge of the circuit was disqualified, that he was presiding for him, expected to return at the next term, and understood the order to include it.

Judgment affirmed.

Harris & Kay; C. P. Goodyear, for plaintiffs in error.

No appearance for defendant.

Decisions Rendered December 28, 1881.

Kidd vs. Morton, trustee, et al. Ejectment, from Oglethorpe. New trial.

Jackson, C. J.—There was no abuse of discretion in granting a new trial in this case.

Judgment affirmed.

W. M. Howard; J. T. Olive, for plaintiff in error.

Samuel Lumpkin; J. C. Reed, for defendants.

Fortson vs. Mattox. Certiorari, from Elbert. Ordinary. Roads and bridges. New trial.

Jackson, C. J.—1. The removal of obstructions from a private way is a matter for the decision of the ordinary, not the court of ordinary, and a certiorari to a decision on such a matter will not be dismissed, because exceptions to the decision were not tendered at the time in writing. The certiorari falls under §4050, not §4052 of the code.

2. The finding of the ordinary was not supported by the evidence, and a new trial was properly granted on certiorari.

Judgment affirmed.

Worley & Carlton, for plaintiff in error.

R. W. Davis; John R. Shannon, by L. E. Bleckley, for defendant.

Willioms vs. State. Bigamy, from Chatham. Criminal law. Witness. Husband and wife. Public history. Evidence. Newly discovered evidence. New trial.

Jackson, C. J.—1. A witness having been offered by the state in a bigamy case and objected to by the defense on the ground that she was the first wife of the defendant, it was not error to rule that this fact must be made to appear to the court, and that so soon as it should appear the testimony of the witness would be rejected.

2. The act of 1866 (Code §1667) was intended to put an end to the living in concubinage of persons of color, and to establish those marital relations between them which their freedom permitted and morality and law required. Therefore, if they continued to live as man an wife on the 9th of March, 1866, by virtue of that act they became so without any formal ceremony.

3. The courts will take cognizance of a public event like Sherman's march to the sea, and the time it occurred.

(a). If, however, it was material to prove this, there was no error in reopening the case and allowing the solicitor general as a witness to state the time of such occurrence.

4. Newly discovered testimony of a witness who is incompetent to testify at all cannot be a ground for new trial.

(a). To make newly discovered evidence a ground for new trial, it must appear that the movant did not know of it at the time of the trial and that his ignorance was not the result of negligence.

5. The evidence supports the verdict.

Judgment affirmed.

J. Lawton Whatley; L. H. de Montmollin, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

W. W. McCall, solicitor general pro. tem., by brief, for the state.

Kelly et al. vs. Jackson. Certiorari, from Chatham. Courts. Savannah.

Jackson, C. J.—1. Where a trial was had before a justice under §§4965, 4990 of the code on Saturday, and on the following day the judge of the superior court left the county, and a petition for certiorari was at once sent to him in the county to which he had gone, and there sanctioned, it will not be dismissed because not presented and allowed within twenty-four hours.

2. Though on a petition for certeorari the certificate of the justice states that all costs have been paid and is silent as to bond, yet if the bond itself, duly and properly executed and approved by the justice, be incorporated in the record, the case will not be dismissed.

3. The courts provided for in §§4964, 4965, 4990 of the code are special courts for the trial of a particular class of cases affecting seamen in the city of Savannah or county of Chatham. Whether presided over by the judge of the city court or a justice, they retain their character as special courts and do not become either a city court or a justice court; nor are the laws fixing the terms of those courts applicable thereto.

Judgment reversed.

L. H. de Montmollin, by H. C. Cunningham, for plaintiffs in error.

A. P. & S. B. Adams, for defendant.

Mackall, Jr., assignee, vs. West et al. Equity, from Chatham. Bills. Equity.

Jackson, C. J.—1. Where a bill sought to recover the value of goods from certain parties, by whom they were being improperly converted and disposed of, complainant (or his assignor) having held a mortgage thereon and assigned it to some of the defendants for a special purpose, and also to have the mortgagors account to the complainant for the balance of the debt over and above the amount of the mortgaged property, the bill is multifarious.

2. A mere trespass furnishes no ground for equitable relief, in the absence of insolvency or other special reason therefor.

3. That discovery is prayed in a bill will not give equity jurisdiction, where equitable discovery is in no way necessary to an assertion of complainant's rights.

Judgment affirmed.

N. C. Collier; W. G. Charlton, for plaintiff in error.

Cunningham & Lawton, for defendants.

Anderson vs. Keller. Case, from McIntosh. Evidence. Interrogatories. Witness. Nonsuit. Malicious prosecution.

Crawford, J.—1. In a suit for malicious prosecution the record of the arrest, trial and discharge before the committing court, which form the basis of the suit, is admissible; but reasons given by the magistrate for granting the discharge are not admissible in evidence.

2. The interrogatories rejected in this case were objectionable as being leading, asking the conclusions of a witness, and seeking secondary evidence.

3. Answers of a witness to interrogatories cannot be used where the plaintiff was present at their execution.

4. In an action for malicious prosecution, the absence of probable cause and existence of malice are questions for the decision of the jury; the judge should leave them to pass upon those questions, and not do so himself by granting a non-suit.

Judgment reversed.

W. A. Way; Tompkins & Denmark, by S. B. Adams, for plaintiff in error.

Lester & Ravenel, by Chisholm & Erwin, for defendant.

Cape Fear Steamboat Co., vs. Bartholmess, sheriff, et al. Equity, from Chatham. Sheriffs. Executions. Levy and sale. Fees.

Crawford J.—1. When the sheriff seizes property under a fi. fa., if he turns it over to the defendant to keep, he does so at his peril; and this applies as well to a mortgage fi. fa. as to a fi. fa. founded on a general judgment.

2. In such case the sheriff is not entitled to fees for watching and guarding the property until the sale, and hence cannot transfer any right to such fees to defendant in fi. fa.

3. If the defendant in caring for such property has incurred necessary expenses, without making any profit, equity will allow him such actual expenses; but it will not allow him more on the ground that the fees of the sheriff, had he held possession, would have been more.

(a). Even if equity would ordinarily allow such fees, it will not do so where the property sells for much less than the amount of the fi. fa. In that event it will apply the fees so acquired as a credit on the fi. fa.

Judgment reversed.

Jackson, Lawton and Basinger, for plaintiff in error.

Chisholm & Erwin; A. P. & S. B. Adams, for defendants.

Pennington et al. vs. Gammon et al., commissioners. Refusal of injunction, from Floyd. County matters. Tax. Commissioners.

Crawford, J.—1. Any county may organize a chain gang to be composed of convicts, who may be employed in working on the roads, streets or other public works.

2. The power to make provision for their safe keeping and for their constant and diligent employment was vested originally in the ordinaries, and is now vested in some counties in county commissioners.

3. Such powers include the right to use those means and incur those expenses which may be reasonably necessary for their execution, not exceeding the constitutional limit. Hence county commissioners may incur a debt (when too late to levy a tax) for the purchase of necessary tools or implements, not exceeding the limit set by the constitution.

Judgment affirmed.

D. B. Hamilton, by brief, for plaintiffs in error.

J. Branham, for defendants.

Johnson vs. Heitman. Certiorari, from Chatham. Justice Courts. Jurisdiction. Judgments.

Crawford, J.—1. A judgment rendered by a justice of the peace in a civil case elsewhere than at the place for holding the justice courts for his district are void.

2. The constitution of 1877 and the act of 1879, passed in pursuance thereof, provide for uniformity of practice in courts of the same grade, and therefore the rule in regard to holding justice courts applies as well to the city of Savannah as elsewhere, in spite of any previous local law to the contrary.

Judgment affirmed.

A. P. & S. B. Adams, for plaintiff in error.

R. R. Richards, for defendant.

Archer, administrator, et al. vs. Guill. Equity, from Hancock. Husband and Wife. Title. Evidence.

Crawford, J.—1. Property to which a wife was entitled prior to the act of 1866, and which her husband reduced to possession as his own estate either before or after that act, became his by virtue of his marital right; but where after that act a husband reduced property to possession, not in his own right but in right of his wife, it was her separate estate; and both the husband and his privies were estopped from denying her right thereto.

(a.) The right of the wife being to a share in the residuum of an estate under a will, and not being determined or set apart to her until 1867, could the marital right of her husband attach, although the will took effect prior to 1866? Quaere.

2. A judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction cannot be collaterally attacked, and parol testimony for that purpose is inadmissible.

Judgment affirmed.

C. W. DuBose; J. T. Jordan, for plaintiffs in error.

Seaborn Reese, for defendant.

Mayor, etc., of Savannah vs. Cleary. Case, from Chatham. Municipal corporations. Damages. Negligence. Sewers. Evidence. Savannah.

Speer, J.—1. The city of Savannah is bound to keep such banks or embankments along canals controlled and used by it as a part of its drainage system as will securely keep the waters of such canals within their channels; and also to keep them open and in such order as to protect the proprietors of adjacent lands, and to do this in such manner as to provide against the changes of weather which are usual and ordinary at different seasons in that latitude.

2. If overflows and consequent damage resulted from allowing grass, weeds, or other obstructions, to remain in the channel of the canal, the city would be liable.

(a.) Nor could the city put obstructions in the canal for the purpose of repairing it in such way as to injure the proprietors of adjacent lands.

3. Extraordinary rain-falls against which the city by the use of care and caution could not provide, if unmixed with negligence on the part of the city, will not create any liability for damages from overflows caused thereby. But if the proximate or immediate cause of the overflow was negligence of the city in allowing the canal to become obstructed, the existence of extraordinary rainfalls will not relieve it from liability for damages.

4. An exception that the charge of the court as a whole has a tendency to mislead the jury and give them wrong impressions as to the facts proved, and presents wrong issues, is too general to be considered by this court.

5. To show the ownership by another than the city of a part of the bank of a canal is irrelevant, where the damage complained of was not at such place, but at a different portion of the bank, at some distance therefrom.

6. The verdict is supported by the evidence.

Judgment affirmed.

H. C. Cunningham, for plaintiff in error.

W. Grayson Mann; R. R. Richards, for defendant.

Johnston et al. vs. Duncan. Equity, from Chatham. Administrators and executors. Bills. Dower. Parties.

Speer, J.—1. The allegations of this bill make a proper case for equitable relief.

(a). Courts of equity have concurrent jurisdiction with courts of law over the settlement of the accounts of an administrator.

2. Where a widow is put upon her election between dower and certain legacies in lieu thereof, a suit for the legacies is a substantial election to take them.

(a) Where there had been no inventory of the estate, and the executors refused to give the widow information concerning it, so that she was ignorant of its condition, she could file her bill to recover the legacies, electing to take them in lieu of dower on condition that she received them, but otherwise reserving her right to dower. She would not be forced to make an absolute election in ignorance.

3. Where a surviving partner was also one of the executors of the estate of his deceased partner, and as such misapplied funds of the estate, paying off firm debts with assets of the decendent, and otherwise mismanaging the estate; and where he resigned his trust, and another one of the executors named in the will took charge of the estate (taking out letters of administration), and the two combined to prevent the widow from receiving certain legacies left to her in lieu of dower, or from acquiring such information as to guide her in electing between such legacies and dower, a bill would lie to compel an accounting between the former executor and his successor, and between the latter and her; and such a bill would not be demurrable as multifarious or for misjoinder of parties.

Judgment affirmed.

Garrard & Meldrim, by S. B. Adams; Chisholm & Erwin, for plaintiffs in error.

W. S. Basinger; A. R. Lawton; Henry R. Jackson, for defendant.

Regulate the Secretions.

In our endeavors to preserve health it is of the utmost importance that we keep the secretory system in perfect condition. The well known remedy Kidney Wort, has specific action on the kidneys, liver and bowels. Use it instead of dosing with vile bitters or drastic pills. It is purely vegetable, and prompt but mild in action. It is prepared in both dry and liquid form, and sold by druggists everywhere.—Reading Eagle.

FLOWERS, SHRUBBERY AND FRUIT TREES.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
M. COLE & CO., PROPRIETORS,

WE HAVE A LARGE LOT

Colored and White Camellia Japonicas, the splendid New White Grapes, Duchess, Pocklington and Lady Washington, Cape Jessamines, Magnolias, and a fine lot of

EVERBLOOMING ROSES!

As well as Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Catalogues free.

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ATLANTA, GA.

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ENGINES, SAW MILLS, COTTON GINS, ETC.

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july10—d1y sun wed fri &wly

I KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND
Engines, Saw Mills, Separators, Cotton Gins,
GRIST MILLS, ETC. General Agency for
HANCOCK INSPIRATORS,
Best BOILER FEEDER in the world.
Received Highest Award at Cotton Exposition.
All kinds BELTING, PIPING, OILS, ENGINE FITTINGS, SOLID BLADE AND CHISEL TOOTH SAWS, kept on hand at Lowest Prices. Get my prices and terms before buying elsewhere.

S. F. PERKINS,
32 and 34 WEST MITCHELL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAIROAD,
ATLANTA, December 17, 1881.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1881, trains will run over this line as ollows

TRAIN NO. 51—EXPRESS AND PASSENGER.
(Sleeping car through to New York without change.)
Leave Atlanta at..2:45 p.m
Arrive Charlotte..3:05 a.m

TRAIN NO. 53—DAY MAIL AND PASSENGER
(Sleeping car to Atlanta.)
Leave Atlanta at..7:00 a.m
Arrive Charlotte..6:35 p.m

TRAIN NO. 55—F ST MAIL.
Leave Atlanta at..4:00 a.m
Arrive Charlotte..3:15 p.m

COMING SOUTH.

TRAIN NO. 50—EXPRESS AND PASSENGER.
Leaves Charlotte at..12:25 a.m
Arrive at Atlanta..12;30 p.m.

TRAIN NO. 52—DAY MAIL AND PASSENGER.
Leaves Charlotte at..12:44 p.m
Arrive at Atlanta at..12:05 p.m.

TRAIN NO. 54—FAST MAIL.
Leaves Charlotte..12:15 a.m
Arrive at Atlanta at..11:00 a.m

T. M. R. TALCOTT, G. M.
I. Y. SAGE, Superintendent.
A. POPE, G. P. and T. A.

dec18—dtf

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE GENERAL MANAGER,
AUGUSTA, GA., December 10, 1881.

Commencing Sunday, 11th instant, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
L've Atlanta	8 30 am	L've Augusta	10 30 am
Ar. Athens	4 40 pm	" Macon	7 10 am
" Washington	2 55 pm	" Milledg'e	9 10 am
" Camak	1 26 pm	" Camak	11 33 am
" Milledg'v'e	4 48 pm	" Wash'g'n	11 30 am
Ar. Macon	6 45 pm	" Athens	9 30 am
" Augusta	4 06 pm	Ar. Atlanta	5 45 pm
COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION. (Daily, Except Sundays.)			
L've Atlanta	4 55 pm	L've Covington	5 40 pm
Ar. Covington	7 10 pm	Ar. Atlanta	8 00 am
DECATUR ACCOMMODATION. (Daily, except Sundays.)			
L've Atlanta	12 35 pm	L've Decatur	2 05 pm
Ar. Decatur	1 14 pm	Ar. Atlanta	2 45 pm
NO 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
L've Atlanta	8 30 pm	L've Augusta	5 55 pm
Ar. Athens	8 05 am	" Athens	7 00 pm
Ar. Augusta	6 30 am	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 am

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will if signaled stop at regular scheduled Flag Station.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved SLEEPERS to Augusta. PULLMAN SLEEPERS Augusta to Washington, D. C.

Only one change Atlanta to New York.

JOHN W. GREEN, General Manager
E. R. DORSEY, General Pass. Agent

ROME RAILROAD CO. OF GEORGIA

OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AND PASSENGER AGENT,
ROME, GA., January 5, 1882.

Change in Schedule,

COMMENCING MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1882, the trains over Rome Railroad will connect at Kingston with trains leaving Atlanta at 5:10 a.m. and 2:50 p.m., arriving in Rome at 9:05 a.m. and 6:50 p.m.

jan5 dtf
JAS. A. SMITH,
General Passenger Agent.

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

92 ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY, 92 WHITEhall street, Lieberman & Kaufman, proprietor. You will find the largest assortment of trunks, valises, satchels, sample cases of all descriptions. Tourists' companions, baskets, shawl and trunk straps, in fact everything belonging to that line of business. Repairing done at low prices and free delivery of all goods. 92 Whitehall street, Atlanta trunk factory. 859 jan22 1wk topc

MUSICAL.

MRS. MARY MADDEN

WILL BE AT HER MUSIC ROOMS, 161 Whitehall street, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday of every week, from 12 m. until 2 p.m., for the purpose of receiving pupils and making business engagements.
jan12—dtil feb14

OFFICE OF GEORGE W. SCOTT & CO., ATLANTA.

After having our special brand of

COTTON BUTTER OIL

Tested by several hundred of the most pruden and careful housekeepers in Georgia, who unanimously pronounce it

EQUAL, IF NOT SUPERIOR TO LARD,

WE NOW OFFER IT TO DEALERS

on terms that will enable them to supply their customers at prices below the cost of lard. It costs less per pound, and two pounds of it are equal to three pounds of lard. It is a

REFINED COTTON SEED OIL.

Made by the Hope Oil Mills of Memphis, Tenn. The high character of the gentlemen controling these mills is a guarantee that none but the purest and sweetest oils made from selected seed will be used for this purpose. It is cleaner, better and cheaper than lard for cornbread, biscuits and all frying purposes. It is as good as butter for cakes and pastry. It is as

WHOLESOME AND DELICATE AS OLIVE OIL,

It does not become Stale or Rancid as soon as either butter or lard. It is a Home Product, and every citizen of the Cotton States should be interested in its introduction into general use, thereby enhancing the value of the two hundred million bushels of cotton seed annually taken from our crop.

WE MAKE NO AGENTS!

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

On receipt of One Dollar we will send to dealers a sample can, express paid, with directions for use, circulars, etc.

For prices by the barrel, address

GEORGE W. SCOTT & CO.,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR GEORGIA & FLORIDA,
881-jan22-1m.

FOOD UNITED WITH THE BEST TONIC.

AROUD'S
WINE & QUINA
AND ALL THE NUTRITIVE PRINCIPLES OF MEAT.
The Tonic Par Excellence

for CONSUMPTIVES, ANEMICS, FEEBLE CHILDREN, CONVALESCENTS, AGED AND DELICATE PERSONS.
General depot, J. FERRE, successor to AROUD
102 Rue Richelieu, Paris.
MESSRS. E. FOUGERA & CO., Agents, No 30 North William street, New York.
a 21—d1v utes eow No 2

KING HOUSE,
STONE MOUNTAIN, GA.
J. T. MEADOR, Propr
111 ov27d1f

FOR SALE.

1,000 Tons Kainit or German Potash Salts.
,000 Tons Dissolved Bone Phosphate
2,000 Tons Acid Phosphate.
H. P. RICHMOND, Agent,
jan17—d2 tues thur sat Savannah, Ga.

COLLINS, BOUDEN & JENKINS
BANKERS.
DEALERS IN STOCKS AND BONDS,
nov 25d3m 25 Pine Street, New York

H. K. BENNETT & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
COTTON YARN AND WARPS
30 AND 32 LETITIA STREET,
Philadelphia, Penn

COAL, COAL

I AM OFFERING HARD COAL—THE FREE-burning White Ash Egg—from Pennsylvania mines, at $8.50 per ton in car load lots, delivered in Atlanta. Send your orders at once to
JESSE WILDER,
jan26 d1m Brunswick, Ga.

KNOW THYSELF

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED the Author. A new and great Medical work, warranted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every man, entitled "the Science of Life, or, self preservation;" bound in finest French muslin, embossed, full gilt, 300 pp., contains beautiful steel engravings, 125 prescriptions, price only $1.25 sent by mail; illustrated sample, 6 cents; send now. Address Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston.
mar24—d1y tues thur sat & wly

$1000 REWARD For any one case of Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DEBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 915 Arch st., Phila., Pa. None genuine, without his signature. Sold by druggists. $1. Send for Circular. Daniel & Marsh, Agents, Atlanta Ga.
aug6—d1y sat tues thur & wly

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

TRUNKS AND VALISES—HUZZA & CO.'S Trunk Factory is the only place in the city where you can get your trunk and valise covered or repaired by good workmen at reasonable prices. No 12 Whitehall street, sign of the red trunk. Drayage free. 936 jan22 1w

HUZZA & CO. KEEP A FINE VARIETY OF fancy leather goods, pocket-books, purses and dressing cases, at their salesroom, No 12 Whitehall street, 936 jan22 1w

TRUNKS AND VALISES OF ALL KINDS, FROM the cheapest to the best, can be found at Huzza & Co.'s Trunk Factory, No 12 Whitehall street. 936 jan22 1w

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT SOUTHeast corner of Wheat and Collins streets. J T Warnock. jan24 d3t-tuth&sun

WANTED.—CAN BE HAD FOR ITS REMOVAL a large embankment of earth located on W. & A. railroad, two squares from car-shed; will sell, also, a second-hand engine and boiler. Address Lock Box 180. jan24 d3t tues,thur sun

A GOOD MACHINIST, ONE WELL VERSED IN the construction, repair and practical operation of all kinds of cotton and wool machinery, desires to engage with some "factory" where situation will be permanent. Thoroughly understands the manufacturing of fabrics, being practically as well as theoretically taught from the picker to the cloth rooms would have no objection to management of mill together with duties of machinist. Satisfactory reference given. Please address "Mill Machinist.' Atlanta, Ga. 945 jan22 d2w

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — EVERYBODY TO CALL AT Haskell & Shulhafer's, 54 Whitehall street and get goods at your own price. jan27—d1t

WANTED—TO HIRE A HORSE FOR DELIVEry wagon for one week. Bring horse early this morning to 108 Peachtree street. jan27—d1t

WANTED—A TWO STORY HAND ELEVAtor. Frank E Block, corner Alabama and Forsyth streets jan29—d1t

WANTED—A LARGE CENTRALLY LOCAted, well furnished Boarding House on reasonable terms, by a prompt tenant. Address "Caterer," at this office. jan27—d1t

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN FROM New York—a retired army officer—for about three months, for himself and family, consisting of his wife (an invalid), child (4 years), and maid. Two rooms on first floor required; or would take a small furnished house. Address J. T., this office. jan26 d6t

WANTED TO INFORM ALL MY CUSTOMERS I will give more prompt attention to upholstery in all its branches—bedding, mattresses and awnings. A. Ergenzinger, 12 East Hunter street. jan10 d1m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, 63 Luckie street. jan27—d1t

FOR RENT—DESK ROOM (NICELY RAILED in) with fire, water and gas; one of the best in city. Apply to J. A. Ansley, Real Estate Agent. jan26 d4t

FOR RENT—6 ROOM HOUSE AT DECATUR, 3 room kitchen, ½ acre of ground, fine well, good locality. Price $10 per month. J. A. Ansley, Real Estate Agent. jan26 d2t

FOR RENT—THE BUILDING NOW OCCUPIED by Mr Wells on Broad street, 50x90 feet, with basement. Another story can be built on the present, giving large storage. A Murphy. 874—jan22 dtf

NEW HOLLAND TANNERY, HALL COUNTY, Ga., for rent.—Houses, engine, bark mill, vats, pools, drum tools, leaches, tables. E W Holland, Atlanta, Ga. 337d4wjan8sun wed frid.

FOR RENT—THAT SPLENDID STOREROOM, No. 53 Peachtree street. For terms, apply to J. W. English, 35 Broad street, or box 284. dec2-tf

BOARD.

PARTIES DESIRING PLEASANT ROOMS AND good board, near business centre, will please apply at 67 Ivy street, southeast corner of Wheat. jan27—d2t fri sun

GOOD BOARD AND WELL KEPT ROOMS AT 50 N. Broad, junction of Peachtree. Day boarders will find location central. Special terms to parties. jan27—dtf fri sun tues thur

WILL BE PLEASED TO ACCOMMODATE persons wanting board, either by the day, week or month, at 38 and 40 Ivy street, L. B. Davis. Refers to Moore, Marsh & Co., S. M. Inman & Co., T. M. Clarke & Co., Colonel W. M. Lowry and Rev. J. H. Martin, D.D., Atlanta, Georgia, also to Inman, Swan & Co., New York. dec29 1m

PLEASE REMEMBER THAT J. C. DONALD & Co., at 145 Marietta street, still keep on hand good selection lumber, etc., at bottom figures. jan11 d1m—wed fri sun

PERMANENT OR TRANSIENT BOARDERS will find well furnished large rooms and good table at reasonable rates at 99 Washington street. jan20—dtf fri sun tues

3 COUPLES CAN OBTAIN PLEASANT HOME board, at Mrs. S. J. Wessel's, 172 McDonough street. References exchanged. jan10 dtf—tues fri sun

GOOD DAY BOARD AT $16 PER MONTH, 17 Washington street. 875 jan22 1w

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—101¼ ACRES FARM AT HAPEville, well improved—½ cleared and in good state of cultivation; price $1,750; easy payments. 75 acres adjoining Decatur well improved, ¼ cleared and in good state of cultivation, good orchard and water. Price $1,200; ⅓ cash, balance 1 and 2 years. J. A. Ansley, Real Estate Agent. jan26 d2t

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD GLASS COUNTER Show Cases, 8 feet long. Enquire at 43 Broad street. jan27 [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, very cheap for cash. Apply at 14 Warren Place. jan27—d1t

FOR SALE—I WILL RECEIVE BIDS FOR THE stock of general merchandise of Joseph Strauss, in store at Ellenton, Ga., until February 1st, 1882. Stock cost about ten thousand dollars. W. B. Henry, Receiver of Joseph Strauss. jan26 d1w

FOR SALE—PURE SWEET APPLE CIDER AND pure Cider Vinegar of our own manufacture, in any quantity from one bottle up to 50 barrels; also Canfield's celebrated Cider Wine, the best beverage ever drank. At No 7 South Broad, Atlanta, Ga. 866—jan22 1w

HEADQUARTERS FOR FIRE PROOF Safes. Parties wanting will buy bargains at Thomas M. Clarke & Co.'s, Agents for Macneale & Urban, may10—dtf

FOR SALE—A FORSAITH FOLDER, IN GOOD condition, cheap. Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. oct8—dtf

FOR SALE—QUICK DELIVERY; 8, 10, 12 AND 15-horse power engines, mounted and stationery. E. Van Winkle & Co., 214 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. jan6 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE—THE BUSINESS OF BUTLER & CARroll, lately expired by limitation, is in the hands of George E. Hoppie, at the company's mill, who alone is empowered to effect final settlements. jan24 dst tues,thur un

TO THE PUBLIC—HAVING LOST MY ENTIRE stock by the fire, I have rented a portion of the store next to Lowry's bank, 67 Alabama street, where I will be glad to meet my friends. John R. Merchant. 884 jan22 d1w

AUCTION SALES.

N. R. FOWLER, AUCTIONEER—EXECUTORS' Sale. Will be sold in front of my office, No. 41, corner Broad and Alabama streets, Friday morning, January 27th, 1882, 1 fine heavy draft horse, 1 phaeton and harness, 1 fine beef cow, 2 fine gold watches. W. W. Austell, W. J. Garrett, Executors. jan26 d2t

LOST.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN—ONE RED COW with spot on back; good condition. Suitable reward for its delivery to Joel Hurt, 16 N. Spring street. jan27—d1t

FOUND.

FOUND—NEAR CORNER OF MITCHELL AND Davis streets, an Overcoat. Owner can get same by describing it at 119 Markham street and paying for this advertisement. jan27—d1t

Debtors' and Creditors' Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE OF B. L. Dann are requested to settle at once, else their accounts will be sold at public sale. Those having claims will please present them properly certified for payment.

JACOB HAAS, Administrator,
Basement of Dodd's Building, 32 Alabama st.
jan8 d3w—sun tues fr

THE CONSTITUTION,
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at $1 per month, $2.50 for three months, or $10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at news stands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING rates depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

UNDER no circumstances will the editors undertake to preserve or return manuscripts not available or publication.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts and checks paybale to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 27, 1882.

Poisonous pork has been the cause of several deaths in Minnesota.

Senator Hill has decided to make no reply to the recent letter of Dr. Felton.

When other subjects fail, the average Californian statesman finds food in the Chinese problem.

More troops have been ordered to Ireland, and yet that country claims that she does not get her due share of attention.

The Herzegovinians are entrenched in several unassailable positions, and promise to make the situation perilous for their enemies.

The secretary of the interior has ordered an investigation of the alleged complicity of the Mormons in the recent Indian outbreaks in Utah.

The convicted assassin still maintains his defiant attitude, and professes to feel no fear of the future, as he claims Arthur for his friend.

Carl Schurz, the moral reformer of Hayes's cabinet, is being hard-pressed concerning his land grant decision, by which he disposed of millions of acres with all the magnificence of an American kaiser.

The debate on the Sherman refunding bill has been closed, and the senate has decided to proceed to a vote upon it. Several amendments have to be disposed of before the main question can be reached.

Gambetta has resigned the premiership of France, and feels that the possession of office is not always as pleasant as it seems. He will resume his seat as a deputy, and leave the responsibility of government to others.

Four deaths have already resulted from the late accident on the Savannah and Charleston railroad. Much indignation exists over the sad tragedy, all the evidence pointing to criminal negligence on the part of the railway officials.

A bill has been introduced in congress providing that any person who has served faithfully in the postal service twenty-five years, or who, after continuous service for ten years, shall become physically or mentally disabled, shall receive for the remainder of his natural life an annual pension of two-thirds his annual salary at the time of his retirement.

Secretary Frelinghuysen has recalled the instructions of the late foreign secretary, to Messrs. Trescott and Blaine, regarding their mission in South America. He fears that Ex-Secretary Blaine's programme would lead to trouble, and as this country is without a navy, the less said the better. This is a humiliating confession to be made by the federal premier, and should call for explanations from Robeson, Thompson and other naval officials, who have squandered the appropriations.

The first report of the railroad commission for the state of Kentucky has been issued giving the details of the workings of said commission for the past year. The report is very elaborate and covers every question that was before the commission. The report points out much good that has been accomplished, and suggests further legislation on points of interest to the people and the railroads. In the report we find the following important statement in reference to our Georgia railroad commission. They say:

> The commission received the following from the New York chamber of commerce, which it inserts as strengthening the position it has assumed in this report:
>
> Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, December 1, 1881.—Dear Sir: In view of the general demand for the supervision and regulation of common carriers, the success of the Georgia railroad commission and the act under which it has been obtained is of much interest. It has demonstrated the fact that, with adequate powers, a commission can secure equality and publicity in railroad management without injury to the roads, and with great benefit to the public. Respectfully,
>
> Charles S. Smith,
> Jackson L. Schultz,
> Benjamin B. Sherman,
> Francis B. Thurber,
> Benjamin G. Arnold,
> Charles C. Dodge,
> Special Committee on Railroad Transportation New York Chamber of Commerce.

This is a decided compliment to our railroad commission. It puts them ahead of any in the United States for a practical solution of the issues pending before them.

WAR IN THE EAST AGAIN.

The Russo-Turkish war was begun by a rising in Herzegovina, and this fact leads many to see in the present rebellion another great eastern war. The people of Herzegovina number about 200,000; those of Bosnia about 1,300,000. Servia, Montenegro, Albania and Croatia are near at hand, and each is full of an angry and discontented population. Bosnia and Herzegovina were handed over to Austria as her part of the spoils of the war of 1875, and the rising in these provinces is said to be on account of the harshness of Austrian rule, especially in the respect of taxation and conscription. Some say Austria wants an excuse to extend her boundaries to Salonica; others that Russian intrigue is at the bottom of the trouble; but be the cause of the rebellion what it may, the hardy Herzegovinese are flying to arms and fortifying the fastnesses of their mountain country. It will be difficult to dislodge them, and Austria seems to realize the difficulties of the task before her. Parliament has been asked to make an extra grant of seven millions florins, and the active military force of the Austrian empire is being concentrated in the rebellious district.

The people in arms are mostly Greeks and Catholics, but so great is the hatred for the Austrians that Moslems and Christians are fighting side by side, the common rallying cry being, "Down with the stranger." The peace of Europe is thus rudely broken, for no man can set bounds to an outbreak in the Balkans. It may lead to a new map of Europe, but in any event peace cannot be restored in a month or by a single army. Herzegovina is as full of military difficulties as Switzerland, which it resembles in some respects, and the people have not much to lose, and they will fight with all the fierceness of sullen and desperate men.

AN OUTFLOW OF GOLD.

The worst is thought to be over in the foreign bourses. The bank of France and other strong forces, including the government itself, are doing all they can to rob the coming settling day of some of its terrors. The effect in London has not been serious, although the prices of some stocks are unsettled. American securities are not much dealt in in Paris, and unless there is serious trouble in London no large shipment home of our stocks and bonds is apprehended. Indeed, it is thought in New York that London houses are buying good dividend-paying stocks, preferring them to investments nearer home.

But still the decrease in our exports leads people to think that gold will soon be sent across the waters. The rate of foreign exchange is now in the neighborhood of 489½, at which point bankers can profitably ship gold; and if the rate rises above this, gold will go freely—first to Paris, and then to London. If much gold is sent abroad, it will, of course, be due to increasing imports and falling exports. The decrease in exports is partly due to the prices that holders on this side demand for cotton, wheat and hog products—prices that buyers on the other side are not yet willing to give. Other circumstances have conspired to advance rates of exchange, such as the recent sales of Reading stock by English holders, the troubles in Paris, and the borrowing of bankers' bills when money was stringent last fall. But it is not thought that all of these things can long keep the rates at the gold-exporting point. They have not been near that point since the resumption of specie payments, and even the thought of an outflow of gold startles the country.

There is really no reason why it should, however. The clearing-house returns for last week show that the state of trade is satisfactory. Dullness prevails alone in the speculative and stock markets. The general trade situation is improving with the advance of the season, and activity is noted in most of the eastern and manufacturing cities. In the west all kinds of business are remarkably good. The south is not holding up first rate, but in the country as a whole the business outlook is promising. As soon as buyers in Europe and sellers in this country can agree, exports of produce will be begun on a large scale, and then all apprehensions of a drain of gold will disappear.

AN INDEPENDENT RECRUIT.

Mr. Albert H. Cox, of LaGrange, has written a letter to the editor of the Douglasville Star, in which he announces that he will henceforth figure in the ranks of the independents. We have read this letter with some care in order to find out what grievance our young friend had against the party with which he has heretofore acted, and which cannot be accused of a disposition to ignore either his ambition or his merits. Indeed, if we remember correctly, Mr. Cox was in the enjoyment of official honors bestowed upon him by the democrats at an age when few men have definite aspirations of any sort. If any young man in Georgia has reason to be satisfied with the recognition he has received at the hands of a party organization, Mr. Cox is that young man. The arguments and pleas which he makes are out of all proportion to the serious nature of the political plunge he makes. The reasons he gives do not adequately explain his change of front. That he has made a mistake will become apparent to him in good time, and it is the more serious because, from Mr. Cox's own standpoint, it appears to be inexcusable.

"If," says Mr. Cox, "the independent party, "bound by no pretext to the democrats, and "bound by no subterfuge to republicans, goes "to the country against both—seeking sup"port from all citizens on the progressive "principles outlined in the public prints—my "judgment and my energies will "be enlisted in its cause; convinced, "as I am, that neither democracy nor "republicanism can ever be made the instru"ment of the people's welfare." Just what progressive principles have been outlined in the public prints, and which have met Mr. Cox's approval we do not know; but our young friend ought to be aware of the fact that there is no progressive principle of any interest or moment to the material and political welfare of the people of Georgia which does not commend itself to the judgment and support of the democratic party.

In another part of his letter, Mr. Cox mildly excoriates the "leaders of the old parties," and the intimation is that they are old men physically decrepit and mentally soured. With the leaders of the republican party we have nothing to do. The Markham house caucus and the pending coalition have created confusion in the public mind as to the identity of the republican leaders. Some of them seem anxious to surrender their authority into the hands of the party to which Mr. Cox comes as a raw recruit, while others are supposed to be making violent protest against any such consummation. But, with respect to the democratic leaders in Georgia, we know they are young men. It may be they are not in the gosling stage of manhood, but they are young men for all that. The constitutional convention was made up of young men, and every legislature that comes to Atlanta is for the most part made up of young men. These young men are the democratic leaders; these young men, in convention and elsewhere, dictate the policy of the party and make its platforms. They are young, liberal and progressive—as liberal and as progressive as democrats as ever Mr. Cox can hope to be as an independent.

The truth is, Mr. Cox has made a most singular mistake. Feeling that there is a great need for a more liberal and progressive policy in state as well as national affairs, he, nevertheless, with curious lack of perception, fails to see that this need is felt on all hands, and that the democratic drift in that direction is one of the most impressive symptoms in our politics. We regret that as promising a young Georgian as Mr. Cox should cripple his usefulness by opposing the only force in our state politics which can be depended upon to carry out the wishes and desires of the people. It is a force proceeding from the people themselves, and it is fully capable of giving them good government. The mistake of our young friend, however, will hurt no one but himself.

The Eatonton Messenger, which has been threatening to get into a new frock, is troubled with fast freights. Its new material was shipped on the lightning express several weeks ago and, consequently, hasn't come to hand.

The repudiation party in Virginia is already troubled with a slight division. When men get to swarming around every office in a state like a colony of ants around a dead grasshopper, there is no remedy for the demoralization save in the common sense of the people who are not office-seekers.

The authorities of Atlanta have been tolerating for years, at the Whitehall street crossing, the worst nuisance ever seen in a city. This toleration proceeds upon the ground that the benefit derived from the roads is greater than the inconvenience and danger to citizens. And yet, when a new road proposes to pass through the city, council pounces down upon it on the pretext that it will damage property at the crossings.

The railways that already center in Atlanta have never been pounced upon by council, and yet there is no complaint that they have ever damaged property at the street crossings.

Wouldn't it be well for the city council to wait until the new railroad shows a disposition to damage property at the street crossings before bouncing it out of town?

New railroads are not so numerous around Atlanta that the city council can afford, under a mere pretext, to drive one out of the city limits. The people of Atlanta are amply able to take care of their property rights in the courts should the new railroad show a disposition to disregard them.

We respectfully submit that the members of the present city council were not elected for the purpose of suppressing new railway enterprises.

J. N., the world-renowned electric philosopher, has drifted into Georgia in pursuit of his mission. It is thought that if J. N. enjoyed politics, he would be the leading independent of the republic.

The only influence a change of the moon has on wet weather is to make it wetter. Probably Vennor is not aware of this startling fact.

Our independent friends rarely ever allude to Dr. Duggar. And yet, we have information that this vigilant old gentleman is galloping over the mountains and racking over the valleys of north Georgia in pursuit of a seat in congress. It is said on good authority that the doctor uses the hallelujah lick with surprising ability.

Now that General Gartrell has been formally nominated for governor by the Cartersville Free Press, he will probably begin at an early day to "shoo" the independent and coalitionists into line.

Does General Gartrell propose to run on Dr. Felton's preambular platform? This would be very unwrong. In the bright lexicon of independentism, every man is supposed to be provided with his own patent reversible platform. The keynote of the whole movement is that one man's platform is as good as another's and a great deal better.

The controversy between the Macon Telegraph and the Savannah News on the subject of protection is still in an incipient stage, but the probabilities are that it will rapidly warm up. Editor Lamar has already begun to use language—so to speak.

Tom Johnson, of Savannah, is not naturally a republican. He joined the party because he thought it was a funny concern. Tom always would have his joke.

Editor Moore is endeavoring to palm off his original poetry on his brother editors. This is all very well in the west, but the last legislature passed a law making it a felony for one citizen to accuse another of writing poetry.

Murat Halstead is known as the complete American letter-writer. So voluminous are his efforts in this line that the boys recently palmed off on him a letter he never wrote. After Mr. Halstead had explained why he wrote the letter, the Cincinnati Gazette explains that he never wrote it at all. It will be seen from this that the average Ohio man is still to be ranked with Niagara falls as a natural curiosity.

It is generally conceded that General Gartrell will be Dr. Felton's candidate for governor. After the election the general will appreciate a remark attributed to Uncle Remus, after the latter had been knocked down and dragged out by two colored gentlemen from Mobile. "Dar ain't no ole nigger my age and size," said Uncle Remus, "dat's had mo rattlin'er time dan w'at I is."

The unities will never be properly preserved until Oscar Wilde engages Colonel DeLancy Kane to haul him over the country in his canary-colored tally-ho. It is a little curious that the gifted managerical mind of Mr. Oiled Cart has never thought of bringing these two well known æsthetes together under one tent—and all for one price of admission.

The coalitionists still refuse to take the colored brother into their confidence. They will be effusive in their friendship, however, when their programme is all arranged, when their candidates are all selected, and when nothing remains to do but solicit the colored vote.

Madison Davis is the only colored man who has any popularity at headquarters. Whenever there is a vacant office to fill the administration slaps him right into it. Pledger has been seriously snubbed, but he still has hopes.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Vanderbilt pays $201,246 as taxes.

Congressman Robeson wears a polkadot necktie.

Mr. Longfellow will be seventy-five years old on Friday.

Oscar Wilde will not be received into the best Boston society.

The Princess Louise is expected to sail for Canada in the spring.

There is to be a statue of Joseph Henry erected at Washington.

A silver tankard made by Paul Revere has just been discovered in a store in Waterville, Maine.

Mr. Tennyson has written for Macmillan's Magazine a poem on "The Charge of the Heavy Brigade."

The Pittsburg Dispatch, in view of Anna Dickinson's Hamlet, suggests John McCullough in the character of Ophelia.

Secretary Frelinghuysen returned yesterday to Washington from New York, where he went to attend the funeral of his nephew.

Attorney-General Stockton, of New Jersey, United States senator from 1869 to 1875, has just been renominated for his fourth term.

Amherst college will receive $500,000 for its library from the estate of the late Joel Giles, a Boston lawyer, who was a member of the class of 1825.

Mrs. Rives, widow of the late Wm. C. Rives, died yesterday at her residence, Castle Hill, near Cobham, Albemarle county, Virginia, aged eighty years.

The son and heir of the sultan of Zanzibar is said to be a dusky Apollo in person and to be possessed of an unusual amount of intelligence and ambition.

Ex-Governor Pierpont, of West Virginia, drops the Wheeling Intelligencer a line to say that he feels quite comfortable after reading his obituary in that and other journals.

Cyrus W. Field is said to have arranged to put nearly a million dollars into his newspaper building to be erected in New York this year. It will be sixteen stories high and will have a frontage of over 500 feet.

The Rev. J. B. Primeau, of Worcester, Massachusetts, resigned his pastorate, and farewell services were announced to be held; but he was compelled to leave the city the day before. If he had remained he would have been arrested.

The wife of Commander Mensing, naval attache to the German legation at Washington, is an American lady, formerly Miss Porter. She is a sister of that Midshipman Porter who fell after fighting gallantly in the attack on Fort Fisher.

The famous names of France are fast disappearing; only twenty-three of the former peers now exist. Among these are one prince, three dukes, five marquises, ten counts, two viscounts and one baron. One of the ten counts is M. de Counte Marie Victor Hugo, better known as plain M. Victor Hugo.

Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, lives, when at Providence, in a wooden house, externally of the plainest and most ordinary appearance. The interior, however, is filled with rare paintings and bric-a-brac. Once a year the senator makes a pilgrimage to his ancestral village of Anthony and delivers a lecture to the villagers.

The centennial celebration of Daniel Webster recalls the death of his brother Ezekiel, a lawyer of distinction. He was arguing a case before a jury April 10, 1829, and had just uttered the words: "This, gentlemen, you have in evidence—" speaking in his usual full and distinct tone, when he threw his head spasmodically back and fell to the floor.

For over fifty-four years Squire Shelton, of Aberdeen, Ohio, the "Gretna Green" of America, on the Ohio river, performed the marriage ceremony for runaway couples from Kentucky and other states, making 4,000 persons happy or miserable. His successor, Squire Beasley, who began twelve years ago, has married 2,900 couples, mostly under age.

A New York correspondent on the Cincinnati Gazette names twenty-one millionaires who have died in that city within the last few years, leaving property worth in the aggregate $250,000,000. Among them were the elder Vanderbilt, W. B. Astor, A. T. Stewart, the Geolets, James Brown, Charles Morgan, David Jones, John Lennox and Webster Wagner.

A remarkable family gathering took place on December 28, at Courtfield, England, the ancestral seat of the old Roman Catholic Vaughans, to bless a domestic chapel. Three uncles of the "squire," Bishop Vaughan of Plymouth, and Fathers Edmund and Richard Vaughan, of the Society of Jesus, represented the last generation, while Herbert, bishop of Salford, Jerome, benedictine prior of Fort Augustus, and two junior religious, all brothers, testified that the ecclesiastical tradition of the Vaughans is being maintained in the present one. Two other brothers of Squire Vaughan were necessarily absent—Bede, archbishop of Sydney, and Basil, a wandering missionary in South American forests.

IN GENERAL.

The London Engineer expects to see gas for 50 cents a thousand feet at a profit.

The national exposition at Milan, recently closed, realized a profit of 565,000 francs.

In congress are eight Irishmen, four Scotchmen, five Englishmen and three Germans.

Barcelona, in Spain, possesses no less than twenty illustrated journals, including six monthly magazines and reviews.

A religious revival is so attractive at Madison, Ohio, that all the stores and factories are closed during the afternoon while the employes go to meeting.

Notwithstanding the absence of bonanzas, nearly 1,800 miners are at work on the Comstock lode at present, representing a monthly pay roll of nearly $250,000.

"Well," said a lady, referring to her intended husband, who was said to be very eccentric, "if he is very unlike other men he is more likely to make a good husband."

There is a scandal in the Philadelphia bar. "Some of the lawyers have lapsed into the careless and disrespectful habit of addressing the court while wearing their overcoats."

Demerara advices state that a coal famine seriously affects the sugar making interests. It is calculated that the present scarcity of fuel will diminish the production to the extent of 5,000 hogsheads.

The New York state fish commission will send any parties wishing to experiment in fish culture from 300 to 500 eggs of the California mountain trout, on receipt of fifty cents to pay for the package.

A new use is suggested for ether. A patient recently, at the Cork South Infirmary, while under the influence of ether, acknowledged that he had been connected with several moonlight outrages in the districts from which he came.

A jolly looking beggar woman recently entered a shop in Dublin, and asked the owner for charity. He shook his head and said, "I am not able to give you anything." "Thank you, sir, and may you long be in the same position."

Ellsworth, Kansas, has a cow that gave birth to twin calves in February, 1880. She gave birth to a beautiful heifer calf in February, 1881, and two beautiful calves in December, 1881, making in all five calves in less than two years.

Two orphan boys in Middletown, Conn., were accidentally drowned recently, and on the very day of their death a suit in their favor was decided in New York, by which they were to receive $30,000, which now reverts to their father's brother, Thomas J. Atkins.

What is described as the largest steel sailing ship afloat was lately launched at Belfast, Ireland. It registers 2,220 tons, and has been named the Garfield. It will be employed in the Australian and California trade by the managers of the White Star line.

The English Roman Catholic directory shows 38 peers, 47 baronets, 6 privy councillors, and 56 M. P.'s, of whom 11 represent English constituencies. Within twenty-five years the number of Roman Catholic clergy and churches in England and Wales has doubled.

The new dramatic works which were produced on the French stage in 1881 numbered 234 acts, and the operas 37 acts. This is a decline, so far as plays are concerned, there having been 267 acts in 1880. December was the most busy month, with 12 new pieces, January coming next, with 10, while in July there were only 2, and August was equally quiet.

Recently a magnificent pair of deer horns were shipped from Miles City, Montana, to some one in the states. Attached to the horn was a tag with shipping directions and the following: "He was king of the Wolf mountains, and killed by 'Black Bear,' the creeping shadow of the Rosebud, at the head of Tongue River. Handle his remains with care, boys, and hurry them along with as little delay as possible."

The French official statistics for 1881 confess 47,000,000 gallons of "wine" made in France from sugar, and 51,000,000 gallons more made from raisins; while the imports of Spanish and Italian wines for "blending" amount to 154,000,000. These together are equal to just one third of the actual yield of the French vineyards last season, or to one-half of the yield in 1879; and no account is here taken of the large importations from Greece, Syria, Asia Minor, and the Levant islands.

The St. James Gazette thinks that a "curious vein of irreverence" runs through the American character and lays it to a reaction from a puritan ancestry. This is more learned than accurate. American irreverence, like American reverence, which doffed hats in field, and street and depot as the wounded president rode forth for his life, is the simple fruit of a habit of seeing a good ways around a subject and getting at the laugh and the tears on the other side.

La Lumiere Electrique describes a curious application of electricity to prevent military conscripts practising frauds as to their stature by bending their knees. When the conscript stands erect against the measuring post the hind parts of his knees press on electric contacts, causing two bells to ring; the ringing ceases when there is the least bending. The sliding bar which furnishes the measure has also a contact which is pressed by the head, whereby a third electric bell is affected. For a correct measurement the three bells should ring simultaneously. The instrument is employed in the Spanish army.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Dame Democracy's Coiffure Diamond.

Boston Herald.

John Kelly is a burr in democratic hair.

Party Independence.

Sparta Ishmaelite.

Independence of the democratic party is not a good thing, where it leads to dependence on the radical party.

Mr. Davis's Remark.

New York Tribune, rep.

Jefferson Davis rises to remark that the lost cause is not dead but sleeping. If Mr. Davis would sleep without talking it would be a great boon to the democratic party.

The Man on Top.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

If Halstead's memory is so faulty as to his own acts, he should not trust himself to speak so freely of the acts of other people. What ails Halstead is he wants to be friendly with the man on top.

Rosebery's Heir.

Whitehall Review.

Lord Rosebery's friends rejoice that a son and heir has been born to the house of Primrose and that another Lord Dalmeny's name will henceforth be found in the peerage. Lady Rosebery was confined at Landsdowne house, which the noble owner has let to Lord Rosebery.

The Macon Exhibition.

Macon Telegraph.

It may look like a wild prophecy but nevertheless we predict that the first healthy child of the Atlanta Cotton exposition and the Macon Art exhibition will be the Georgia Technical Institute, in which the eyes that shall watch over and the hands that shall uphold the empire state of the south will be taught their cunning.

Educating the Hand.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

No system of education can be complete in these days that does not include provision for the mechanic. Cultivation is not to be denied him. He must be enabled to acquire it without sacrificing his habits of industry or his early acquisition of mechanical skill. His education in both respects must proceed as far as may be in parallel lines, one division supplementing the other.

The Florida Ship Canal.

Philadelphia Record.

The project for a ship canal across the state of Florida is the most important of the short cut water routes now projected, not excepting the isthmus undertaking of M. De Lesseps. It involves a landlocked passage along the gulf coast from New Orleans to the Atlantic ocean. The importance of the gulf trade and the danger of the navigation outside of the Florida Keys are matters well appreciated in all parts of the commercial world. It is not likely that any well-ordered undertaking will lack proper monetary encouragement.

One of Howe's Virtues.

New York Sun.

There is nothing of the official snob in Mr. Howe, and this is a great deal more than can be said of some of his predecessors. It has been usual of late years, on the event of a new postmaster general, to engrave his effigy on the warrants of that department. Mr. Howe refused peremptorily to follow this precedent, and ordered the likeness of Benjamin Franklin to be substituted for his own. This example is commended to the small men who think they convert themselves into big men by using official privileges to keep themselves before the public.

A Cold-Water Party.

Chicago Times.

William E. Dodge, of New York, has been giving a reception in honor of the governor of Kansas and the governor of Georgia, but these distinguished gentlemen made no such remarks as passed between the governors of the Carolinas. On the contrary, quite the reverse. St. John, of Kansas, talked prohibition, endeavoring to show what a glorious thing it was, and Colquitt and he, not to mention General Gordon and Governor Jewell, fell upon one another's neck and wept. It was a very pretty cold-water party.

Blaine is the Man.

New York Times.

As we have before said, if any man can breathe life into the moldy relics of the whig party, Mr. Blaine is that man. He saw the abortive attempt of Mr. Hayes, and he knows why that excellent man failed. Mr. Blaine is the champion of a vigorous policy. Whatever else he is, or is not, he is vigorous. It is pointed out that he favors a South American protectorate, a great navy, liberal appropriations for internal improvements in general, and the Mississippi in particular, high tariffs, and a paternal system of government. All this is whiggish and should appeal to the ancient memories of the southern whigs—if there are any left.

Oscar Wilde's Book of Poems.

Houston Post.

It is unfit to be in the library of a gentleman who has females in his family, and should only be read by the scholar as a curiosity of literature. Rabelais may be coarser, but the venom of Wilde's esthetics lies in the fact that he takes the forbidden themes that Rabelais wallowed in like a pig, as he was, or a goat, and elevates them by the gilding of his exquisite imagination, until the common, nasty dirt shines with all the hues of virgin gold. Out upon the smooth talking rascal! He not only commits this trespass upon morals and decency, but openly defends the principle of his esthetical bestiality in his lecture printed with the poems. All works of art, he claims, should be considered in themselves, without any reference to their moral qualities! That is, in plain English, the reading of one of Paul de Kock's worst novels is as legitimate an act as the reading of a chapter of the Bible!

Hereditary Crime in England.

New York Herald.

"Two social scandals are agitating that country which have both been excused on the doctrine of a taint in the family. In one case a Cornish young lady ran away with her coachman. Her father at first thought of recalling her from Madeira with an extradition warrant, but after reflection he informed the newspapers that her conduct appeared to him venial, one of her female cousins having 'left home and married a common sailor,' and one of her male cousins having 'fought in the American war on the side of the south,' and subsequently committed bigamy. The second case is that of the four young gentlemen who attacked their eldest brother in his library at Alfreton hall, tore off his clothes and left him naked and insensible on the floor. The London newspapers were shocked by this domestic trouble. 'What,' cried the Daily News, trembling with emotion, 'what will foreigners think of us?' Fortunately it was learned that the sister of the four youths had been a professional beauty and had recently ran away from her husband with a very young earl. The existence of congenial vice being thus established, society is supposed to overlook the affair."

Women as Listeners.

Lippincott's Magazine.

Woman is primarily a being who listens. She has in these days lost much of her original teachableness, but she has not yet entirely discarded the appearance of being teachable. In her capacity for hearing without obeying lies her true power. As a talker, she has her peers; as a listener, she is unequalled. If, as a French writer says, the conversation of women in society is like the straw in which china is packed—worthless in itself, but without which everything would be broken—the listening of woman is what saves us from a Babel of tongues that would bring the sky about our ears in no time. Not that woman is always, or, as a rule, unwilling to use her tongue (there is no need of being radical), but the listener who encourages you with eyes and expression and appreciative laughter is a woman. She never lets a glance wander in an absent manner, to be brought back to meet yours at an important point with an effort of which you are both keenly conscious. To whom are you tempted to relate bits of curious personal experience, the suffering caused by some random arrow of outrageous fortune, the fancies suggested by some book, some view, some journey? To a clever, sympathetic woman, whose eyes brighten with interest or sadden with sympathy as she listens, who seems to anticipate your next word with eager pleasure, and who, for some reason or other, just then, while you are in this confidential mood, has very few experiences or fancies of her own to communicate—only hints at them—just enough to keep you in countenance.

True Love Rewarded.

Scranton Republican.

A young man named Dunlap came to Lonsdale twelve years ago and went to work for a farmer owning considerable land about there. The farmer had a daughter 15 years old who exhibited much affection for Dunlap after he became acquainted with the family. He had labored industriously for two years when he asked the farmer's consent to wed his daughter, which the old gentleman refused to grant because he was poor, and dismissed Dunlap from his service, fearful that the two would contrive a matrimonial alliance on the sly. Dunlap left the farm, however, previously informing the girl that he would remain true to her wherever he chanced to roam, and would return to her in due time and make her father sorry for his stubborn reply. He went to Wyoming territory almost penniless and alone. He secured a situation on a stage line, there and acted in the capacity of driver. He saved his earnings, and at the expiration of five years he purchased a half interest in the business, making money rapidly. Two years ago from a paying speculation he realized $9,000, which, with his income and bank account, made him wealthy and influential. Last week he returned here, and, hiring a conveyance, drove to the home of his first love, and on the following day married her, after a separation of ten years. The old man was delighted to see Dunlap, and gave him his daughter Mary with a prayerful wish that they would be happy together. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap will go to Wyoming next week, and expect to make it their future home.

Sunday Newspapers.

Philadelphia Times.

The Methodist preachers, at their Monday meetings, have been having a good deal to say lately about Sunday papers. Yesterday they had before them a rather remarkable document on this subject, for which, however, nobody but its author seemed willing to be held responsible. It was a series of resolutions or declarations, setting forth the wickedness and harmfulness of Sunday editions of the daily newspapers, as involving the "secularization" of the Lord's day and the general undermining of christian morality. There was nothing very extraordinary in these declarations, except the ingenious proposition intended to anticipate the familiar argument that most of the work on the Sunday paper is done on Saturday and that the Sabbath-breaking issue is really that of Monday. This argument, the Methodist brother or brethren declare, is "unfair and fallacious, since, but for the issuing of the Sunday editions, those prepared on Saturdays could, would and ought to be finished and issued on Monday morning, thus allowing publishers and readers to rest on the Lord's Day, according to the commandment."

The high appreciation here displayed of the requirements of a daily newspaper is such as to render argument upon the subject quite impossible. A paper prepared on Saturday night and warmed up for breakfast on Monday morning would be such a ghastly sheet that we doubt if even the average preacher would be satisfied with it. The arrangement might be comfortable enough for the writers and printers, but the readers would probably have something to say that would not be altogether favorable, and a paper conducted on that plan would very soon realize the universal truth of the remark which one of the reverend speakers applied to papers issued on Sunday—that "the way to stop them is to stop buying them."

It is an unquestionable fact that if people did not want newspapers on Sunday and Monday and every other day they would not be issued; but people do want them and will have them, and the question for the preachers to consider is whether a decent, clean, instructive and interesting newspaper is not a better thing for people to read than the rubbish with which it was formerly sought to supply this natural want on one day out of the seven. The author of the resolutions referred to is good enough to say that "as yet it has not been noticed that men have grown worse" since the Times has been printing a Sunday edition, but he fears there is a dangerous tendency to substitute the Times for religious literature and the church service. One remedy for this would be to make the church service as attractive as the Times.

Hospital Humbugs.

New York Sun.

"There are a good many of the class called 'hospital dead beats,'" said the superintendent of a city hospital yesterday. "They make it a business, especially in winter, to go from one hospital to another with pretended ailments, content to lie in bed and be waited upon as long as we are willing to keep them. The women generally claim to be afflicted with hysteria. They will sometimes lie rigid as a corpse and pretend to be unable to move. I have known such a case to be cured by one bucket of ice cold water suddenly dashed upon the patient. The 'hospital beats' are generally familiar with Bellevue, where, from long experience, they have learned to dispose of such cases summarily, so that the old 'rounders' get tired of attempting their impositions.

"One of the most successful frauds I ever saw practised was by a girl of 19. She came here well recommended, and claimed to be afflicted with rheumatism. She gave her name as Mary Reed. She was so pretty, modest and amiable that she soon became a favorite in the hospital. She was tractable and easily managed. As she recovered her strength she showed a desire to help other patients.

"One day a rather coarse man called to see her, and said she was his wife and he wished to take her home when she got well. We were all surprised to discover that she was married. Her story was that she had been at service with a wealthy family up the Hudson; that this man was the coachman, and she had married him; that soon after they were married her husband got out of employment, and in order to help him along she had gone out to service.

"The girl's manner was so plausible, and she told her story with such a captivating simplicity, heightened by a pretty foreign accent, that we all believed her. As she got stronger she went out several times, saying she was looking for work.

"One of our patients was afflicted with erysipelas, and we had to isolate her in the cottage. Mary kindly volunteered to nurse the patient, and did so with a tenderness and assiduity that won our admiration. The patient got well, but communicated her disease to Mary, who became very ill. At one time her life was despaired of.

"The visits of the coarse man ceased. Then another man came and claimed her as his wife. He was a Spaniard, and evidently a sailor. Our suspicions were aroused. His story was that he had met the girl at Gibraltar, where she was known as the daughter of a Spanish Jew; that she had come to this country with him, and that he supported her here, but that while he was absent on one of his voyages she had left him. He was willing, however, to forgive her and marry her, and they finally made up their disagreement and went off together. The Spaniard said that her sister was one of the favorite wives of the emperor of Morocco, who had taken a great fancy to her and bought her from her parents."

A LILYFUL LYRIC.

"My lily love I met in May,
Slim lilies all around her blew,
Her slender hands were lilies, too,
And jewels, lovelier than dew,
Upon them twinkled night and day.

"She seemed a lily in repose,
A precious lily not to die,
But, in love's garden, e'er to sigh
For me alone. Just then a fly
Lit gently on her Grecian nose.

"We wandered down the lilied leas,
We caroled with esthetic sense,
And then, with rapture most intense,
Sat down beside a picket-fence,
And spoke of Keats and Sophocles.

"The bees about the lilies fair
All buzzed a buzzful monotone;
Ah, rapture, we were all alone,
Enchanted, sitting on a stone,
Though I was hungry as a bear.

"We left that scene of bleating flocks,
A too, too sweet idyllic spot,
The swallows swiftly o'er us shot,
As entered we her humble cot
And saw her mother darning socks.

"I saw her brother saw the log
To soulful bits of kindling wood;
But then, ah me, he never should
Have tied that kettle strong and good
Upon the rudder of the dog.

"The bard may live on lily-dew,
And wander, sandel wood guitared,
Be quite serene, and on his guard
To sadful look—but I'm the bard
That glories in a mutton stew.

* * *

"From that sweet maid I went to Rome,
I started with a pensive sigh,
And now beneath the Tuscan sky,
I'm first-class glum—you wonder why?
I ate them out of house and home."

—R. K. M. in Puck.

A Mysterious Explosion.

Little Lock, January 26.—A mysterious explosion occurred this morning at the residence of the United States District Judge, H. C. Caldwell, which came near terminating seriously. The judge was sitting in his library near the fire, when he observed a small package containing a white powder on the mantlepiece. After carelessly examining it, he tossed it into the fire, when a terrible explosion immediately followed, throwing the judge violently across the room, breaking the furniture and doing other damage. The attendants rushed in and discovered the judge lying insensible on the floor, with the flesh torn from both arms up to the elbows and his hair and whiskers entirely scorched off. Medical assistance was at once summoned. The judge was restored to consciousness, but can give no explanation of the affair. The physicians pronounce his injuries of the most serious nature.

The Fourth Death.

Charleston, January 26.—George R. Osborne, one of the postal clerks crushed in the railroad collision at Adams' Run Saturday, died to day, making four deaths so far resulting from the collision.

FINANCIAL FACTS.

New York, January 26.—The share speculation opened strong and ¼ to 3½ higher than at the close yesterday, the latter for Richmond and Danville, Louisville and New Albany, Boston Air-Line Preferred and San Francisco Preferred were also conspicuous in the advance. An advance of ¼ to 1⅛ per cent in the early dealings Richmond and Alleghany leading therein, followed by a decline of ⅛ to ⅞ per cent, the latter for Denver and Rio Grande, San Francisco Common fell off 1⅜ and Preferred 2 per cent from the opening. Subsequently the market became stronger and prices recovered and an advance of ¼ to 1⅛ per cent, Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific Preferred, Wabash Preferred and Boston Air-Line Preferred being the most conspicuous in the upward movement. At noon the market became irregular and continued so until after the second board, the most important change being in Northern Pacific Preferred, which fell off 1 per cent; the other changes were fractional, but the general tendency was toward lower figures. In the later dealings the general list declined 1¼ per cent, United States Express and Pacific Mail leading the downward movement, while Richmond and Danville sold up 2 per cent. Minneapolis and Manitoba 1½, Canada southern 1¼ and Manhattan Elevated 1⅛ at the close. The market in the main closed rather weak. Transactions aggregated 310,000 shares.

Georgia 6s	107	Manhattan Ele.	54½
Georgia 7s mortg'e	108	Metropolitan Ele.	87
Georgia do gold	116	Michigan Central	86⅝
Louisiana consols	68⅛	Mobile & Ohio	33½
North Carolina old	30	N Jersey Central	94⅛
North Carolina new	20	Norfolk & W'n Pre.	56⅞
Funding	10	N. Y. Elevated	107
Special tax	7¼	Ohio & Miss	34
Tennessee 6s	74⅞	Preferred	100
Tennessee new	74¾	Pacific Mail	41¼
Virginia 6s	35	Panama	*135
Consolidated	64	Quicksilver	12
Deferred	16	Preferred	60
Adams Express	145	Reading	63⅝
American Mer. Ex.	30	St L & San Fran	44
Chesap'ke & Ohio	23⅝	do Preferred	64
Chicago & Alton	133¾	do first Preferred	101
C., St. L. & N. O.	80	St. Paul	107½
Consolidated Coal	32	Preferred	*122½
Delaware & Lack	121⅛	Texas Pacific	47⅞
Fort Wayne	*137	Union Pacific	117⅛
Hannibal & St Joe	94¾	United States	78
Harlem	†205	Wells & Fargo	127
Houston & Texas	*85	N., C. & St. L.	83
Chicago & N.W.	127½	N.Y. Central	130¾
do Preferred	139	Pittsb'g F.W. & C.	135
Erie	40¼	Rich. & Alleghany	28
Illinois Central	133½	Rich. & Dan.	207
Lake Shore	112	Rock Island	133
L. & N.	94½	Wab., St. L. & Pac.	36
Memphis & Char'n	79	do Preferred	67⅞
		Western Union	80½

*Offered; †Bid.

TROLLING FOR TROUT,

WITH WHICH FLORIDA STREAMS ARE TEAMING.

Away from Jacksonville, to Rock Ledge, Where Florida Exhibits a Wealth of Field and Streams and Sky that Fairly Eclipses the Golden Orange, Etc.

ROCK LEDGE, Fla., January 19.—[Special Correspondence.]—The tourist who comes to Florida and goes no further south than Sanford has no idea of what Florida is. Down the St. Johns he sees an orange grove here and there on the banks, and at the various wharves he finds boxes of oranges piled up for shipment, but he has no conception of the tropical richness of the southern part of the state.

For example—I am sitting now in a window of a new hotel—the best I have seen yet—writing this letter. My coat is off and the sea breeze that comes over the river is more than pleasant. On the grass in front of me the children are romping barefooted under the palmettos. To the right of me about fifty yards the ladies are walking through an immense orange grove plucking the famous Indian river fruit. Frank Rice has just pulled a six-pound pineapple from the patch behind the orange grove and is trying to swap some West Peachtree lots for an apple-patch. Ben Hill is shooting ducks in a small sail boat in call of me, and his wife has just caught an eight-pound cavalier off the wharf twenty feet away. Charley Rice is shelling oysters as they are taken from a pen in which they have been fattening. A dozen sail boats dot the river along the hotel front, and half a mile beyond the Atlantic thunders on a smooth beach and sends us its strong salt breezes.

Rock Ledge is a new and a most delightful place. It was our purpose to go to Titusville from Sanford, but we failed to catch the one boat that makes that point. It was announced that the Marion, a beautiful little steamer, had been transferred from the Ocklamaha and would start on a new route to the head waters of the St. Johns. It was understood that a hotel had been had been built, or was being built, on the banks of the Indian river, two miles from where the steamer stopped. We were attracted by the novelty of the suggestion, and our party took the steamer for its trial trip. Not until we had gone through Lake Monroe, and were well into the river beyond, did the country take full tropical characteristics. Then it was beyond description. The route was a narrow current of water, threading its way through a succession of lakes. These lakes vary from a half mile to ten miles in length and width, and are incomparable. Constant breezes ruffle the surface of the water and break it into caps and crests. Along the shore long piers run out into the lake headed with queer little wharves piled to the limit with oranges, pineapples and bananas waiting for the steamer. At most of the wharves there were yachts or sailing boats, while through the trees could be seen the gleam of orange groves enclosing pleasant homes. As the steamer stopped to take on the freight (for the return trip is made along the other shore) lines were thrown out and bream twice as wide as the hand, trout weighing from one pound to five, and catfish of any size were caught as fast as they could be handled.

Once out in the river the boat wound in and out of an immense prairie dotted with lagoons and floating islands, though the current ran a devious way. Frequently it was so narrow that the steamer could scarcely squeeze, and then so shallow that the deck hands would have to pole it along. Twice on the route the lily-pods and bonnets grew so thick before the prow of the boat that she had to stop while a way was cut through them. From the deck of the steamer there was constant opportunities for shooting duck and alligators. At every turn alligators would be seen, often so close to the boats that they could be hit over the head with pine-knots from the hurricane deck. Besides the alligators and ducks there were herons, blue and white cranes, and wild geese. The result was that a constant fusilade was kept up from the decks. The only annoyance in shooting is the prevalence of coot. The coot is a water bird that devotes its life to making you think it is something else. In Florida whatever you see—alligator, duck or heron—usually turns out to be coot. As the coot is to the water about what the buzzard is to the land, it is considered disgraceful to shoot it—consequently the ubiquity of coot—the tendency of coot to turn up at the wrong time and place—and the disposition of everthing else to turn out be coot is a very considerable annoyance.

From the stern of the vessel the fishing was splendid. There is little better sport than to sit under the shelter of the upper deck of the "Marion," with a bright "bob" hung to a forty foot line, trolling for trout as the steamer slips away at a speed of six miles an hour. It will be a cold day when you cannot catch a score of fine trout in a ride of an hour or so. We caught all that were needed for the table on the boat, and could have caught as many more, if the scenery had not drawn us away from the trolls.

In the afternoon the scene from the hurricane decks was enchanting. There was the peculiar stillness and silence of all tropical scenery. The water was dyed so richly that it looked like molten gold—the skies were full of color—and the very air seemed luminous. The vegetation was luxuriant and rich, with tall trees, dead and desolate looking, rising here and there. There were tall herons, standing so motionless in the water that they seemed to be part of the scene itself, ducks leaping upward from the grass and mounting in the brilliant atmosphere until every feather was tipped with color, or white cranes beating like drifting flakes of snow against the sunset. The charm of the scene was in its richness, its incomparable wealth of gold and warmth, such soft and pervasive brilliancy, such a sifting of gold and sunshine as was never put on canvas, but comes only through the mysterious alchemy of nature. It is not too much to say that one afternoon on Lake Harvey is worth the trip that must be taken to see it. The "Marion" is the only boat that runs over the route—it is consequently fortunate that Captain Joe Smith who manages it, is an affable gentleman, whose only pleasure is the comfort and convenience of his passengers.

On our trip Captain Smith could not go, and Captain Hotckins took his place. He was as kind as could be, and said that the rule of Captain Smith, who is the lessee of the Marion, was that as she was a pleasure boat, she was run for her passengers. The Marion is a bright, comfortable craft, newly refitted and clean as a pin.

Rock Ledge is, as its name implies, a high, rocky bank on Indian river. It is simply a collection of about a dozen groves and vegetable gardens, with a new hotel and store as the central feature. About five months ago Mr. J. N. Wilkinson, the president of the Protection life insurance company, of Virginia, and who lived at Richmond, and his son, an accomplished and clever young gentleman, came to Florida on a prospecting tour. He found a high hammock ridge, with a fine river front, and a double row of trees as a protection against gales. He bought a young orange grove of about 1,200 trees, and a pineapple patch of several acres for $13,000 cash, and at once cleared a front for a hotel. He at once imported workmen, and has now nearly completed a substantial and comfortable hotel to accommodate about 100 people, and two stores. His property will cost, when finished, about $25,000. His income from oranges alone will be about $1,000 this year, and will be nearer $10,000 in five years. His hotel will be full to its utmost capacity and ought to clear him $5,000 a year easily. His stores are doing well. Already property for a mile up and down the river has quadrupled in value since the hotel was built, as it insures transportation for crops, and makes this point headquarters for the sailing boats of the river. In anticipation of the flood of visitors, the groves are all being fixed up, a common path runs through them all and they are open to visitors. A more delightful neighborhood I never saw. The groves about here average $10,000 each, and are most of them young.

For breakfast this morning we had ripe tomatoes, grown in the garden. Yesterday at dinner one pineapple, grown here, was served to 16 people, and was abundant for all. It weighed nearly five pounds. I never tasted a pineapple before. The small, dry fruit that we get in Atlanta scarcely suggest the exquisite flavor of a pineapple of five pounds picked from the tree just as it is ready to drop of its own weight and sweetness. The same difference is noted in a fresh and a shipped orange. We go into the grove every morning before breakfast, pick two or three bright oranges each from a tree, peel it as you would an apple. Take an orange of this sort, and the Indian river oranges are the best in the world, juicy, tender and sweet, peel it well and then bury your teeth and your lips and half your nose in it, and then for one minute you will understand what bliss means. A row boat just in from across the river brings thirty fine English ducks, and several haunches of venison. At the pier, twenty feet from the hotel, by baiting a long line with a live mullet, you can catch fine caralier, sea bass and sheephead ranging in weight from five pounds to fifty. I prefer fresh water fishing, and get it in perfection two miles back of the hotel, on the St. Johns. I never before found a place where you could catch fish as fast as you wanted them. Ben Hill and I take a small boat, with a negro to pull, and start up the river, trolling behind the boat until we reach a growth of lily ponds. We catch invariably three or four fine trout or black bass while trolling up. Once at the ponds, we bait with live bream, and in thirty minutes have a half dozen trout. The bass, or trout, is a game fish, and a four-pounder is about all a man wants to handle with a pole. It takes a long and exciting pull to land such a fish, and about half that are fairly hung escape by breaking your pole, line or hook. We have never yet failed to get twenty-five or thirty pounds of trout for each fishing.

One of the most interesting occupations at Rock Ledge is sitting under the trees and watching the curious sail boats come in. They come from all quarters of south Florida, and loaded with all sorts of people and cargoes. One has just come in from Lake Worth, loaded with bananas, pineapples, turtles, cocoanuts, shells and tomatoes. This is the first shipment of tomatoes made this season. Our party has just gone on board this boat and bought armfuls of delicious ripe bananas at 5 cents a dozen. They ripened on the tour, and are of exquisite flavor. The turtles are huge fellows and are packed in the hold of the vessel. They are sold at 3½ cents a pound, and then shipped to Jacksonville and New York. A queer class of people that congregate here are the "curios" hunters. They spend their time in the swamps and among the keys, hunting rare birds and shells and snakes, that are stuffed, cleansed and prepared, and sent to the northern markets. The story of their adventures is amusing and exciting, and we sit at night under the hammock, in the blaze of a great bonfire, and hear them spin their yarns, while the waves splash on the rocks, and phantom-like sail boats flit through the outer darkness, bearing their golden freights to market. Another happy-go-lucky set of fellows are the agents of commission houses who beat about among the fruit-growers and truck-farmers, soliciting consignments. They travel up and down Indian river, through the lakes in sail boats or steamers, camping out in tents whenever they strike a new fruit region, hunting, fishing, frolicing, traveling with the curios hunsers, and meeting all sorts of strange people. Rock Ledge is headquarters for them, and smart, interesting, well-informed fellows they are. Every day or two a band of Seminole Indians come up here to sell deer, bear skins, shells, etc. They get roaring drunk on the proceeds of their hunt, and go back to their everglades with bursting heads. Our crowd is going deer-hunting to-morrow with Mr. Hardee. He says he will guarantee our "seeing a deer." That means death. How do you like your venison?

H. W. G.

IN CONGRESS.

Restricting the Chinese—Coming to a Vote on the Sherman Bill.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—Mr. Butler presented a memorial from the president of the chamber of commerce of Charleston, S. C., with an accompanying letter from General Gilmore, for further appropriation in aid of the work on the jetties in the Charleston harbor. The letter, which was read, urged the necessity of a more liberal appropriation for the work so that it may not be temporarily stopped for want of funds.

A motion by Mr. Anthony for an adjournment from to-day until Monday was negatived upon the call of yeas and nays, demanded by Mr. Ingalls, by a vote of 24 to 37.

The house then, at 4:45 took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for debate only.

Mr. Miller, of California, from the committee on foreign relations reported, with amendment, a bill to enforce treaty stipulations relating to the Chinese. He gave notice that he would ask to have the bill taken up on Wednesday. The bill as reported from the committee, provides that from and after the expiration of sixty days next, after the date of its enactment and until the expiration of 20 years from same date, the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States shall be suspended, and that during such suspension it shall not be lawful for any Chinese laborer to come, or having so come after the expiration of sixty days, to remain within the United States. The second section provides that any master of any vessel who shall bring within the jurisdiction of the United States, any Chinese laborer from any foreign port, shall be liable to a fine of five hundred dollars for each Chinese laborer so brought, and may also be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year. It is provided, however, that the two foregoing sections shall not apply to any Chinese laborers who were in the United States on the 17th of November, 1880 (the date of the last treaty with China), or who shall have come hither within the 60 days above mentioned, and who shall produce to the collector of the port where the vessel arrives certain prescribed evidence of his being entitled to the exemption. The bill also provides that all Chinese subjects who are entitled under the treaty to come into and reside in the United States (such as merchants, teachers, students and travelers and their servants), shall be required to exhibit at the port of entry passports from the Chinese government fully identifying them and showing that they belong to one of the exempted classes, which passports must be also approved by our diplomatic representatives in China or the United States consul at the port of departure. The remainder of the bill elaborately prescribes the requisite machinery of registration, etc., for carrying its provisions into effect.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Ransom for public buildings at Asheville and Greensboro, N. C.

By Mr. Morgan—For public buildings at Huntsville, Ala.

After the morning business the senate at 1:20 resumed consideration of the Sherman three per cent bond bill, and Mr. Sherman proceeded to close the debate on the bill. Incidentally discussing revenue and taxation, he favored an early reduction of the taxes, believing congress would violate a public duty if it did not at this session secure such a reduction. The question was as to what internal taxes ought to be repealed. Mr. Sherman said he favored a repeal of all except upon whisky, tobacco and beer. He would include the tax on matches and stamp tax, making a total reduction of $15,000,000. He would then revise the tariff. In this connection he urged the necessity of an early rearrangement of the duties on sugar, iron and steel.

When Mr. Sherman concluded, the chair submitted a number of executive communications, transmitting reports and documents from department officers, among them one from the secretary of state in response to a senate resolution of the 13th ultimo, calling for the correspondence touching affairs in and between Peru and Chili. The communications were referred to the last named joint committee.

A vote being taken on the pending motion to lay the funding bill on the table, it was lost—yeas 23, nays 45.

The senate proceeded to dispose of the amendments to the bill, and first took up that proposed by Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, to retain government option on the proposed three per cent bonds, to require their redemption in advance of calling in the three per cents, and to arrange the order of their payment, so that the last of the new bonds issued shall be the first to be redeemed.

A long discussion ensued, upon a suggested modification of the phraseology of the amendment, with a view to simplifying it. Without action on the amendment, the senate, at four o'clock, went into executive session, and at 4:20 adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

In the house a number of bills were introduced and referred.

Bills were reported by Mr. Neal, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia, appropriating one million dollars for the reclamation of the marshes in the harbors of the cities of Washington and Georgetown. Referred to the committee of the whole.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on accounts, designating the committees which are entitled to employ clerks, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, striking out a number of committees from the list of those entitled to clerks, and a seperate vote being demanded, the vote was first taken on that portion of the amendment striking out the committee on militia.

Mr. Scales, of North Carolina, declared that for the six years he had been a member of that committee but one bill had been referred to it.

The house refused, yeas 104, nays 118, to agree to this branch of the amendment, and the other branches of the amendment were severally voted down.

The report of the committee on accounts was at 3 o'clock adopted.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, called up for present consideration the senate bill granting an additional pension to the widow of President Lincoln. Passed.

The speaker laid before the house a number of messages from the president which were appropriately referred, among them the following: Transmitting a report from the secretary of state, with accompanying papers, in response to a resolution of the house of the 24th instant, calling for the correspondence touching the efforts of this government to bring about peace between Chili, Peru and Bolivia.

The house proceeded to a consideration of the resolution reported a few days ago from the committee on foreign affairs, requesting the president to obtain from the British government a list of American citizens imprisoned in England, and Mr. Robinson, of New York, resumed his speech.

He spoke at great length, and in conclusion desired to offer his resolution, published some time ago, (condemning the action of the United States government in saluting the British flag at Yorktown,) but Mr. Orth refused to yield for that purpose. The matter went over until to-morrow.

When the house met at 7:30 there were but six members present. Several of these started to make speeches on a variety of subjects, but concluded by asking leave to have them printed in the Record. Leave being granted, the house, after a session of half an hour, adjourned until to-morrow.

COX'S ALLEGIANCE.

Looking Around for New Objects of Affection.

LAGRANGE, Ga., January 14, 1882.—Editor Douglasville Star: My Dear Sir: Your valued favor has just been received and shall be frankly answered. I'll not be a candidate for any democratic nomination. If, as I believe, the independent party, bound by no pretext to the democrats and bound by no subterfuge to republicans—goes to the country against both—seeking support from all citizens on the progressive principles outlined in the public prints, my judgment and my energies will be enlisted in its cause; convinced, as I am, that neither democracy nor republicanism can ever be made the instrument of the people's fraternity and welfare—and believing that the independent movement may be encouraged into a party of national proportions, after the usual lapse of time for such a growth, and hoping that, if it becomes a general party, progressive patriots, north and south, may meet in it and with it drive sectionalism and corruption out of federal politics. If this can be made its high destiny, the movement deserves the prayers of every American Christian and the efforts of every American patriot.

Of course such a movement never comes from the leaders of old parties. Such movements always have humble beginnings because they spring from the people. The practical men of America are trying to get together—they will want some agent, without precedent, distasteful to any, some party without a past, on which to concentrate and through which to forward their views. If this movement is not made the vehicle of their efforts, some other in much the same shape will naturally be originated. I see no reason for waiting for another, and go into this proposing to cast what little influence I have toward moulding it to that patriotic aim.

It is with pain that I can see the campaign opened with denunciation. It is but a feeble step upward in charity, nay even in well balanced intelligence, to be able to differ and not damn. It is evil enough in governments by the few and for the few when imputations of infamy riot over public questions—obscuring all reasoning and illuminating nothing, but in a government by the people and for the people it ought ever to be signally condemned. There is no reason why the opinions of all the people about their own affairs should not be respectfully considered, and there is no man in Georgia, and no set of men in Georgia, so divinely framed, that difference from him or them is any mark of any sort of infamy.

Let me advert to one more thing. An eminent citizen, eminent for virtues and eminent for talents, has proposed to this party as part of a progressive public policy, that men of these times shall be put in charge of some of the affairs of these times, young men, not encumbered by the luggage of past issues. The old leaders have pronounced it profound southern policy to have old issues buried and old passions allayed, without ever dreaming that those very issues and passions are embodied in themselves and their careers and in the old political formation and their records. The leaders have encumbered the party and the party encumbered the leaders and both have failed to drive sectionalism out because both furnished the enemy with plausible proof, adroitly used, however false the conclusion, that the people of the south, not a unit before our war but solidified by the war, still cling to the dangerous dogmas and follow the battle-beaten and council-foiled leaders of the old regime. The policy stated proposes an unincumbered party and unincumbered leaders, to forward our destinies. It is plain that there is reasoning for the policy and how is that reasoning met? Out of respect to the young men of Georgia if not for the propounder, it might be met, if met it can be, by counter reasoning. It is met by denouncing it as a "hybrid," with all the covert insinuation contained in the word and is a graceful return for devoted adherence through constant fiascos and faithful fighting under wavering generals. If the young men of Georgia will go en masse into this new movement, they can control it to noble ends for their country and the future! Let each one pause! Let each one ask himself is it not a solemn duty he owes to his people! They lack no courage—they need nothing but the conviction that it's wise and patriotic. If they do this, what is dubbed as a "hybrid" may redound to great good. They will not lose as much for their people as has been lost. The old leadership has not left enough in this country on which those who follow can possibly bankrupt as largely as they.

In response to your kind enquiries regarding my personal aspirations, you know well that I shall shirk no responsibility. If friends and co-workers think it best for me to make a race—why my glove is in the lists. If it's thought best for me to work in the ranks, why then I can and will work. I am looking too far ahead to care a great deal about any office now—looking at public objects much more important, even to me, than my humble individual fate. As yet I've consulted with no public man, no party man of any party, this letter will strike no more surprise in any one than in the leaders of the independent party. I write it as one of the people—having come to these conclusions almost against my will—but exercising a plain right and fearless of all assaults.

Your enquiries, so kindly expressed, have been fully answered. I make this an open letter. Ever yours truly, A. H. COX.

The Colored Arkansans.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., January 26.—A number of colored people of this city met last evening and adopted resolutions denouncing the action of their colored brethren and certain white republicans for condemning ex-Senator Clayton. They also unanimously adopted resolutions indorsing his course and expressing entire confidence in his leadership.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—The president to-day nominated to the senate, to be collectors of customs, Thomas P. Johnson, Charleston, South Carolina; Francis A. Vaughan, Saluria, Texas; and to be United States attorney, George B. Patterson, for the southern district of Florida.

FOUR GRAINS

PROVES TOO MUCH FOR THE LIFE OF PAT CARROLL.

Marietta Street Excited by the Rumor of Pat Carroll's Suicide—The Causes of His Trouble—Where He Procured the Deadly Drug that Had the Fatal Result.

No little excitement was created on Marietta street, near Broad, about ten o'clock last night by the announcement of the suicide of Pat Carroll, a well known Atlanta saloon keeper, and in a few seconds after the rumor gained circulation, the Globe saloon, where the sad death occurred, had been visited by scores of people to whom the name and face of Carroll were familiar.

On a bed in a room in the rear of the saloon a CONSTITUTION representative found the body stretched at full length. The arms were crossed upon the breast and a stout string kept the feet side by side, while a strong bandage held the jaws closely together. The dead man's eyes had been closed for the last time, and the face, aside from a slight unnatural color, caused all to remark how like himself Carroll looked.

An inquiry showed that Mr. Carroll had died from the effects of an overdose of strychnine, and that his death was the result of troubles of an unknown character.

For some time past Mr. Carroll had been so tortured and harrassed by troubles that he gave himself up to liquor, and for the past two or three weeks had been on a continual spree. Several days ago some of his friends conceived the idea of taking him to the hospital on Collins street, hoping that the influence of the Sisters would induce him to sober up but in this they were disappointed, and, although he did not object to gratifying his friends by making his home at the hospital, he clung to his drink until his mind was so dethroned that he deliberately swallowed enough strychnine to cause death in a short while.

Yesterday about noon he went to his saloon and after remaining a short while returned to the hospital, accompanied by a colored boy who was employed at the saloon. Late in the evening, however, he came down town again, and going to Schumann's drug store on Whitehall street, asked for four grains of strychnine. To the clerk to whom he addressed his remarks, Mr. Carroll said that he wanted to use the poison for killing rats. The clerk, a Mr. McCrea, protested against the use of strychnine, but Mr. Carroll insisted and finally the drug was weighed, labelled and given him. He then, in accordance with the clerk's request, wrote his name and place of business on a piece of paper and pocketing the poison left. In a short time after this he entered his saloon, No. 30 Marietta street, and after speaking to his clerk, and the colored boy, walked behind the counter. After standing there for a few seconds he took a small package from his pocket, and in the presence of the boy broke it open and emptied the contents into his hand. He then put his hand to his mouth and swallowed what the boy thought was a Seidlitz powder, but what afterwards proven to be the strychnine he had purchased at Schumann's.

Soon after swallowing the strychnine Mr. Carroll asked the boy to take him to a small room in the rear of the saloon. The boy obeyed, and while escorting Mr. Carroll to the bed from which he never arose heard Mr. Carroll say: "Henry, when I am dead don't let any one trouble my body." The boy thought Mr. Carroll was so much addled by liquor that he paid no attention to the remark, and would in all probability have forgotten it but for subsequent events. After laying Mr. Carroll on the bed the boy returned to the saloon, and in a few seconds left for the opera house.

The saloon was in charge of Mr. Dowling, whose attention was drawn to the room in which Mr. Carroll was by a noise. Entering the room, he saw Mr. Carroll on the bed, turning as though in great pain. An examination convinced him that Mr. Carroll was sick, and Dr. Todd was hurriedly called in. As soon as the doctor saw the man he knew that he had a very sick patient, but did not dream that he was dying from a large dose of deadly poison.

Soon after the doctor entered the room Mr. Carroll was seized with a convulsion which lasted several minutes, and which caused the doctor to realize that he had a worse case than he at first supposed. Mr. Dowling did not dream of poison, and the doctor did not detect it as his time was consumed in efforts to reduce the convulsions, which came fast and hard. Finally the colored boy was sent for, as his aid was needed. Soon after he reached Mr. Carroll's bedside, he repeated Mr. Carroll's remark to him and spoke of the white powder he had taken immediately after entering the saloon. This aroused Dr. Todd's suspicion, and turning to Mr. Carroll he asked him if he had taken poison. Mr. Carroll was unable to speak, but nodded his head affirmatively, and then for the first time the cause of his convulsions was known.

A search was made for the paper from which Mr. Carroll had poured the white powder, and just behind the counter a portion of an envelope was found. It had been torn half in two but enough of the word strychnine was found to tell the tale. Then Dr. Gray was sent for and the two physicians began a battle for the unfortunate man's life, but the fight was a short one and at 9:40 Pat Carroll breathed his last.

Coroner Hilburn was notified and a jury of inquest impanneled. The evidence deposed is indicated above, except that of the colored boy who swore that when he went to the hospital with Mr. Carroll in the afternoon he, Carroll, said: "If I don't get a message this evening I shall take a dose of strychnine."

The testimony induced the jury to believe that Mr. Carroll had taken the poison with a view to self destruction, and their verdict was so worded.

No letters were found about him, and apart from Carroll's liquor trouble, no cause can be assigned for the deed. He was a young man, of about thirty years of age, and was widely known in Atlanta, where he has been engaged in business for the past ten years. He leaves a wife, to whom he was married about one year ago, and a brother and sister. He was well liked by all who knew him, and was looked upon as an open-hearted, warm-hearted Irishman, who would do anything to relieve the distressed. During the inquest his wife came to the saloon, but was not allowed to enter, and with her deep grief was carried home by friends. After the jury had returned their verdict the body was taken in charge by Charles Swift, the undertaker, and after being dressed and encased in a handsome metallic coffin, was taken to the residence on the corner of Jenkins and Calhoun streets.

Only words of regret are heard from all who viewed the body as it lay stretched upon the bed, but the deepest regret was expressed when the thought of the desolate wife forced itself to the mind of all by the cries of anguish which were heard when she was carried away from the house in which a jury was pondering over the death of her husband.

Mormon Complicity.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—The secretary of the interior has transmitted to the commissioner of Indian affairs an interesting letter censuring the alleged complicity of Mormons in the Indian outbreaks in Utah and New Mexico. The secretary has ordered the fullest investigations of the charges and has directed the Indian agent to use every energy in collecting information touching the matter.

The Sprague Estate Sold.

PROVIDENCE, January 26.—Chaffee, trustee and assignee of the A. & W. Sprague manufacturing company, has received from William H. Hopkins and one hundred associates an offer of $2,600,000 for the entire property in his hands. He has accepted the offer, subject to approval by the court.

A Fatal Blow.

ST. LOUIS, January 26.—At St. Joseph, Mo., in a drunken row at the World hotel, James Lennox was struck with a bottle and poker by the night watchman, Cohen, and received injuries from which he died. Lennox was a bricklayer. Cohen decamped.

An Abandoned Wreck.

BOSTON, January 26.—The crew of the schooner Wm. G. Mosely, of Boston, for Jacksonville, were at Grenada December 30th, having been taken off of the abandoned wreck December 20th by the schooner E. H. King, of New York.

A California Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 26.—[Special.]—An unusually severe earthquake was experienced at Centerville this evening. A very heavy shower of rain preceded the shock.

FOREIGN NOTES.

TURKEY.

LONDON, January 26.—[Special.]—A Constantinople dispatch to the Reuters telegram company says: England and France have given reassuring explanations to all the powers concerning their collective note to the khedive of Egypt, and it is believed the affair will be settled without further diplomatic communications.

ITALY.

ROME, January 26.—The census returns show that the population of the city and suburbs is 300,292, an increase since 1871 of 55,808.

The Standard's Rome correspondent says the various associations refuse to receive the journals recently sold to the French speculators, although they sacrifice a years' subscription by so doing.

INDIA.

ALLAHABAD, January 26.—[Special.]—The cholera has appeared among an immense number of pilgrims now assembled here, and the government has ordered them to disperse.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, January 26.—The chamber has adopted by a vote of 86 to 10, the treaty of commerce with France.

HYMENEAL.

COXE—MICHIE—Married, at St. Philip's church on the 26th of January, by the Rev. Ellison Capers, of Greenville, S. C., assisted by the Rev. R. C. Foute, Mr. Joseph C. Coxe, of Greenville, S. C., to Miss Jennie Michie, of this city. No cards.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

CARROLL—The friends and acquaintances of the late Mr. Patrick Carroll, Mr. O. C. Carroll and Mr. John Blount are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of the former from his residence, corner Jenkins and Calhoun. Funeral leaves residence at 3 o'clock p.m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT FIRE.

HERRING SAFE RED HOT For 80 Hours!

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 16, 1882.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:
New York:

Dear Sirs---I bought a second-hand

HERRING CHAMPION SAFE,

eleven years ago, which, during the past week has been subjected to

EIGHTY HOURS OF INTENSE HEAT

following the destruction of my four story Candy and Cracker Factory. When unearthed from the ruins, seventy-eight hours from the inception of the fire one side was RED HOT and I have not been able to open it until to-day, the fifth day after the fire.

ALL MY BOOKS AND PAPERS WERE PRESERVED

in good condition, except the effects of water and lard. The Safe fell face downward in the midst of twenty odd tierces of lard. I have ordered another CHAMPION HERRING SAFE FROM YOUR AGENT MR. WILES.

A new Safe of another make, less exposed, in the same building lost its entire contents they being burned to cinders.

Yours truly,
FRANK E. BLOCK.

jan27—d3t

NOTICE.

TO OUR FRIENDS & CUSTOMERS.

UNTIL THE STORE, LATELY OCCUPIED BY us, is rebuilt, we can be found at

S. W. Cor. Broad & Alabama Sts.

In a few days our stock will be as complete as heretofore and all orders will receive prompt attention.

Soliciting your patronage, we remain yours, etc.,

HOWARD, WOOD & CO.,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND ALABAMA STREETS,
jan27—dtf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Villa Rica Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, 42 Broad street, New York, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, 1882, for the election of officers and transacting other business.

R. C. STONE,
New York, January 24th, 1882. Secretary.
jan27—d1aw6w fri

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

TWO NIGHTS AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S

Famous New York company in two of his great plays,

THE GALLEY SLAVE

Friday night and Saturday matinee, Jan. 27 and 28.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 28th:

FAIRFAX,

His great southern drama, a story of the sunny south, and pronounced by the Philadelphia press his best play. Both plays will be interpreted by the famous Galley Slave company, and among the principal actors: Frank Evans, Miss Gussie de Forest, Junius Brutus Booth, Thomas H. Burns, Miss Ida Clayton, Miss Elsie Moon, Emma Skerrit, Charles C Manbury and other New York favorites. Both plays will be presented with special scenery, scenic effects, etc.

Prices as usual. Reserved seats on sale at Phillips & Crew's music store.
932 jan22 d5t—22 25 26 27 28

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Tuesday, January 31,
McINTYRE & HEATH'S
MAMMOTH SOUTHERN

MINSTRELS.

22 FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS. 22
Popular End Men. 6
AN UNEXCELLED QUARTETTE.
6 Eminent Song & Dance Men. 6

Mastodon Brass Band and Orchestra.
Champion Challenge Clog Sextette,

McINTYRE & HEATH in all their Specialties and Sketches. LITTLE DAISY BELMONT, the Child Wonder, in her Songs, Dances and Banjo Picking.

Prices as usual; reserved seats for sale at Phillips & Crew's Music Store. jan27—d4t

ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Wednesday Evening, Feb. 8, 1882
ENGAGEMENT OF

EDWIN BOOTH,

Supported by Miss BELLA PATEMAN, Mr. BARTON HILL, and a brilliant Dramatic Company, under the management of Mr. HENRY E. ABBEY.

SHAKSPEARE'S SUBLIME TRAGEDY,

HAMLET

HAMLET (Prince of Denmark)......EDWIN BOOTH

Prices—Reserved seats, $2.00 and $1.50, according to location.

Sale of seats will begin at Opera House at 10 a.m. on Monday, January 30th. jan26 d4t

GRAND

HOP TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY,

Commencing at 9:30 Admission—Gent and Ladies 50 cents. Skating 2½ to 5 afternoon; 7½ to 9½ night.

BEAUTIFUL WEATHER TO GO SKATING.
jan27—d1t

N. R. FOWLER............AUCTIONEER.

Executors' Sale.

WILL BE SOLD IN FRONT OF MY OFFICE, No. 41, corner Broad and Alabama streets, Friday morning, January 27th 1882, 1 fine heavy draft horse, 1 phaeton and harness, 1 fine beef cow, 2 fine gold watches.

W W AUSTELL,
W J GARRETT,
jan26 d2t Executors.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF AN order of the Superior Court of Fulton county, we, the undersigned commissioners, will sell at public auction at the Court-house door in Atlanta, on the first Tuesday in February next, the following property, for division, to wit: A certain tract of land, being part of land lot No. 77, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, in the city of Atlanta, fronting forty-seven (47) feet on Castleberry street, running back on west line one hundred (100) feet, and on the east line ninety-seven (97) feet, being forty-seven (47) feet in the rear. Also, one lot in the city of Atlanta, being part of land lot number 208 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, fronting on Green's Ferry avenue seventy eight (78) feet, running back on west line one hundred and ten (110) feet, and on east line eighty (80) feet, being seventy-thre (73 feet in the rear, together with the improvements thereon. This property is sold for a division between the parties heirs at law of James P. Holbrook.

JOHN W. COTTON,
ISAAC S. MITCHELL,
W. M. BUTT.
JOSEPH H. SMITH, Attorney.
dec30—d1aw4d fri

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.

10—d1y sat tues thur &wkyly

Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS OVER THIRTY MILLIONS DOLLARS.

Surplus (as regards Policy-Holders,) $7,165,267.98.
Losses paid Cash on Adjustment without discount.
OFFICE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS.
HENRY V. OGDEN - - Resident Secretary.
JULES P. ROUX - - - Assistant Secretary
CLARENCE F. LOW - - Dep. Assistant Secretary
JOEL HURT, Agent - - ATLANTA and vicinity
I. C. PLANT & SON, Agents - - - MACON
W. H. DANIEL, Agent - - - SAVANNAH
R. P. CLAYTON & Co., Agents - AUGUSTA
YONGE & GRIMES, Agents - - COLUMBUS
HAMILTON YANCEY, Agent - - - ROME
THOMAS & GRIFFITH, Agents - - ATHENS
Agents in other Principal Towns.
jan30—d1y sun thurs &wkyly

DIAMOND SPECTACLES.

TRADE MARK

These Spectacles are manufactured from "MINUTE CRYSTAL PEBBLES" melted together and are called DIAMOND on account of their hardness and brilliancy.

Having been tested with the polariscope, the diamond lenses have been found to admit fifteen per cent less heated rays than any other pebble.

They are ground with great scientific accuracy, are free from chromatic aberrations, and produce a brightness and distinctness of vision not before attained in spectacles.

Manufactured by the Spencer Optical Manufacturing company, New York. For sale by responsible agents in every city of the union. J. P. Stevens & Co., jewelers and opticians, are sole agents for Atlanta, Georgia, from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

Do not buy a pair unless you see the trade mark
elluloid Eye Glasses a specialty.
feb19 d1y sat wed&wly eow

ANDREWS'S

Parlor Folding Beds,

BURR PAT. IMPROVED.

15 styles. Elegant, comfortable. Save room rent. Bedding folds out of sight. (See cut.) W. M. S[illegible] Gent's Furnisher, 11 and 13 Whitehall. Southern Agent.

128 nov29 —d 5thpsun

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN

BROKER AND DEALER
IN ALL KINDS OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,

Will Pay the Highest Market Price.
Office, No. 10 East Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED.

10,000 State of Georgia 8 per cent Bonds that Mature in April, 1882.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, January 26, 1882

EXCHANGE—
Buying at....................par | Selling................¼ pre

BONDS—

Confed'te bonds per $1000	$2.00	@	Aug. City 7s	110	@112
Georgia 6s	108	@110	Sav. City 5s new	87	@ 89
Ga. 7s, 1886	108	@110	Macon City	97	@ 96
Ga. 7s, 1896	124	@126	Col. City	78	@ 80
Ga. 7s, gold	116	@118	Ga. R. R. 6s	107	@109
Ga. 8s	110	@111	Cent. R.R. 7s	113	@115
Western R.R. Ala. first mortgage	116	@118	W & A R. Lessees; 10 pc. inc'e b'ds	115	@120
Atlanta 6s	106	@102	Ala. Class A 2 to 5	80	@ 82
" Water 7s	110	@112	Class A small	80	@ 82
" City 7s	110	@112	Class B 5s	97	@100
" City 8s	116	@118	Class C 4s	83	@ 85
" 10s	108	@110			

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

RAILROAD STOCKS—

A & W P st'k.	98	@100	E T Va & Ga.	13	@ 14
do. scrip	95	@ 97	Georgia	166	@168
At. & Char	77	@ 80	Mem. & Char.	75	@ 78
Aug. & Sav	120	@122	North Car	90	@ 95
Central	131	@136	Rich. & Dan	195	@200
do. scrip	96	@ 97	South Car	15	@ 20
C., C. & Aug.	67	@ 70	Southw'n	128	@130

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 26—11a. m.—The stock market opened strong and ⅛@⅜ per cent higher than closing prices of yesterday, the latter for Louisville and New Albany, Boston Air-Line preferred, San Francisco preferred, Chesapeake and Ohio, Memphis and Charleston and Michigan Central were also prominent in the advance. In early dealings the market sold up ⅛@⅞ per cent, Denver and Rio Grande leading therein Subsequently the market fell off ⅛@¼ per cent, while San Francisco common declined 1⅜ per cent and preferred 1½ per cent.

NEW YORK, January 26—Noon—Stocks irregular. Money 6. Exchange — Long 4.83¾; short 4.88½. Governments inactive. State Bonds steady and generally unchanged.

Evening—Exchange 4.84. Governments, 4½s ⅛ per cent lower; rest unchanged; new fives 102½; four and a half per cents 114¾; four per cents 118⅛. Money 4@3. State Bonds dull.

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin..................$75,619.000 Currency .....$ 4.697.000

Stocks opened strong, continued irregular and closed rather weak.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	81¼	Lou. & Nash	94½
do. Class A small	81	Mem. & Char	79
Ala. Class B 5s	100½	N. C., & St. Louis	83
do. Class C 4s	82½	N. Y. Central	130¾
Chicago & N. W	127½	Pittsb'g F.W. & C	135
do. Preferred	139	Rich. & Alleghany	28
Erie	40¼	Rich. & Dan	207
East Tenn R. R.	14¾	Rock Island	133
Ga. R. R	166	Wab., St. L. & Pac	36
Illinois Central	133½	do. Preferred	67⅞
Lake Shore	112	Western Union	80½

LONDON, January 27—4:00 p. m.—Consols—Money 99 13-16; account 99 15-16; Erie 41¾.

PARIS, January 26—2:30 p.m.—Rentes 82f. 42c.

THE COTTON MARKET

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
Atlanta, January 26, 1882

New York—The cotton market was somewhat more active to-day. At the opening this morning futures ruled steady at the advance, and continued without much change until near noon when the market developed a better tone, which resulted in an upward movement of quotations. Toward the close the market displayed considerable animation, though just at the close the feeling quieted down—futures ruling steady. Dealings were on a more liberal, sales footing up to 150,000 bales. Apparently little faith is placed in the reaction to-day, its cause being attributed to an effort of the bulls to control the market on the settlement day. Better prices in Liverpool must appear before any permanent change can take place here. The spot market moved up 1-16c: middling 12c; tone firmer.

Net receipts for five days 71,508 bales, against 96,669 bales last year; exports 62,784 bales; last year 94,739 bales; stock 1,166,517 bales; last year 862,886 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
January	12.04@12.05	January	12.07@12.09
February	12.05@12.06	February	12.10@12.11
March	12.29@12.30	March	12.38@12.39
April	12.49@12.50	April	12.58@12.59
May	12.68@12.69	May	12.77@12.78
June	12.82@12.83	June	12.91@12.92
July	12.94@12.95	July	13.03@13.04
August	13.05@......	August	13.13@13.14
September	12.41@12.44	September	12.48@12.56
October	11.77@11.79	October	11.87@11.88

Closed steady; sales 150,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed barely steady. Spots—Uplands 6⅝d; Orleans 6¾d; sales 8,000 bales, of which 5,750 bales were American; receipts 17,400; American 13,160.

The local cotton market remains steady. The advance in New York helped things a little, but no change in quotations took place. There was a fairly active demand reported, but buyers appeared to be rather cautious. Receipts to-day amount to 130 bales, of which 49 bales were received from wagons. We quote: Good middling 11⅝c; middling 11¼c; low middling 10⅞c; strict good ordinary 10½c; good ordinary 10⅛c; ordinary 8c; tinges 10⅞c; stains 8@10c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	49
Air-Line Railroad	29
Georgia Railroad	20
Central Railroad	2
Western and Atlantic Railroad	27
West Point Railroad	3
Total	130
Receipts previously	107,651
Total	107,781
Stock September 1	1,109
Grand total	108,890

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments for to-day	475
Shipments previously	77,989
Local consumption previously	3,082
Total	81,546
Stock on hand	27,344

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts to day	139
Same day last year	344
Showing a decrease of	214
Receipts by wagon to-day	49
Same day last year	118
Showing a decrease of	79
Receipts since September 1	107,781
Same time last year	106,728
Showing an increase of	1,053

The following table shows receipts at the ports from September 1 to date, compared with the same time last year:

Receipts from September 1 to date	3,533,472
Same time last year	3,888,708
Showing a decrease of	355,236

NEW YORK, January 26—The Post's cotton market report says: "Future deliveries at the first call ad- 3@4-100, but had all but lost the advance at about 10:45 a. m.; then an improved demand ran up prices again, and at about 1 p. m. they ruled 9@10-100 above yesterday's closing quotations. The cause is to be found in better Liverpool advices and small port receipts, which induced the recently created short interest to cover."

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, January 26—noon—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 6⅝; Orleans 6¾; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 17,400; American 13,200; uplands low middling clause January delivery 6⅝; January and February delivery 6⅝; February and March delivery 6 21-32; March and April delivery 6 23-32; April and May delivery 6 25-32; May and June delivery 6 13-16; July and August delivery 6 29-32; futures opened firm.

LIVERPOOL, January 27—1:30 p. m — Middling uplands 6⅝; middling Orleans 6¾; low middling uplands 6½; good ordinary uplands 6¼; ordinary uplands 5¼; uplands low middling clause January delivery 6 21-32; January and February delivery 6 21-32.

LIVERPOOL, January 26—3:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause March and April delivery 6¾; May and June delivery 6 27-32; July and August delivery 6 15-16.

LIVERPOOL, January 26—5:00 p. m.— Sales of American 5,750; futures closed barely steady.

NEW YORK, January 26—Cotton steady; middling uplands 12; middling Orleans 12¼; sales 1,113 bales; net receipts 1,387; gross —; consolidated net receipts 12,322; exports to Great Britain 8,472; to France 267; to continent 4,178.

GALVESTON, January 26—Cotton, buyers and sellers apart; middling 11⅝; low middling 11¼; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 1,180 bales; gross 1,292; sales none; stock 98,851; export to continent 1,093.

NORFOLK, January 26—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 11¾; net receipts 2,153 bales; gross —; sales 1,290; stock 51,978; exports coastwise 627.

BALTIMORE, January 26—Cotton active; middling 11⅞. low middling 11⅜; good ordinary 10½; net receipts —; gross 57 bales; sales —; to spinners 200; stock 58,047; exports coastwise 520.

BOSTON January 26—Cotton steady; middling 12; low middling 11⅝; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 667 bales; gross 669; sales none; stock 9,470.

WILMINGTON, January 26—Cotton dull and lower to sell; middling 11½; low middling 11 1-16; good ordinary 10 3-16; net receipts 495 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 8,037.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26—Cotton quiet; middling 12⅛; low middling 11½; good ordinary 10½; net receipts 40 bales; gross 296; sales to spinners 274; stock 15,564.

SAVANNAH, January 26—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 11¼; low middling 10¾; good ordinary 9⅞; net receipts 1,983 bales; gross —; sales 2,300; stock 92,311; exports coastwise 2,577; to continent 220.

NEW ORLEANS, January 26—Cotton quiet; middling 11⅝; low middling 11¼; good ordinary 10⅝ net receipts 2,488 bales; gross 2,914; sales 450; stock 375,838; exports to Great Britain 6,969; to continent 2,143.

MOBILE, January 26—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 11½; good middling 11⅛; good ordinary 10½; net receipts 569 bales; gross —; sales 1,000; stock 40,867; exports coastwise 180.

MEMPHIS, January 26—Cotton quiet; middling 11½; net receipts 806 bales; gross 810; shipments 1,013; sales 700; stock 95,566.

AUGUSTA, January 26—Cotton quiet but firm; middling 11; low middling 10⅝; good ordinary 10; net receipts 437 bales; shipments none; sales 1,165.

CHARLESTON, January 26—Cotton steadier; middling 11⅝; low middling 11⅜; good ordinary 10⅞; net receipts 136 bales; gross—; sales 1,500; stock 74,991; exports to continent 702; coastwise 1,191.

PROVISIONS GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 26, 1882

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

WHEAT.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
February	1 34¼	1 34¼	1 32⅞	1 33
March	1 35¾	1 35¾	1 34⅜	1 34⅝
PORK.				
February	18 25	18 25	18 10	18 22½
March	18 55	18 55	18 22½	18 22½

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, January 26—Flour—There is no quotable change in the market; we quote fancy $8.00@$9.25; extra family $8.00@$8.25; family $7.50@$7.75. Wheat—Chicago—The market shows a want of strength, and a further decline occurred to-day. In the afternoon the feeling again braced up some and showed a disposition to move upward. The months closed at a moderate loss, and the general appearance of the market indicates lower prices to-morrow. The local spot market is quiet and steady at the following prices: No 2 $1.53@$1.63; there is no demand for seed wheat. Corn—The market is nominally quiet; we quote white 95c; yellow 90c. Oats—Choice red rust proof seed 90c; firm; feed 65c; upward tendency. Meal—95c@$1.00. Grits—$5.50

BALTIMORE, January 26—Flour firm; Howard street and western superfine $4.25@$5.00; extra $5.25@$6.25; family $6.50@$7.50; city mills superfine $4.50@$5.25; extra $5.50@$6.25; family $7.50@$7.75; Rio brands $7.00; Patapsco family $8.25. Wheat, southern nominally unchanged; western easier; southern red $1.42@$1.45; amber nominally $1.46; No. 1 Maryland $1.44¼@$1.45¼; No. 2 western winter red spot $1.42¼@$1.42⅝; January $1.42⅜@$1.42¾; February $1.42¾@$1.43⅞; March $1.45¾@$1.46¼; April $1.47¼@$1.4⅜. Corn, southern quiet and steady; western steady; southern white 81; yellow 71. Oats dull; southern 50@53; western white 51@53; mixed 50@51; Pennsylvania 50@53.

NEW YORK, January 26—Flour, southern quiet and steady; common to fair extra $5.50@$7.00; good to choice extra $7.10@$8.00. Wheat opened ¾@1¼c lower, feverish and unsettled, closing firm with a portion of the decline recovered; ungraded spring $1.28@$1.41; ungraded red $1.33@$1.48; No. 2 do. $1.47¼@$1.47¾; ungraded white $1.38@$1.41; No. 2 red January $1.47¼@$1.47¾; February $1.47¼. Corn unsettled and ¼@½c lower, closing somewhat stronger; ungraded 67@71¾; No. 2 January 70¾@70⅞; February 70¾@71⅜. Oats a shade lower, closing heavy; No. 3 48. Hops firm and quiet; yearlings 12@22; new eastern 20@25; New York 20@28.

CHICAGO, January 26—Flour dull; common to choice western spring $4.50@$6.75; common to fancy Minnesota $5.25@$7.75; patents $7.50@$9.25; winter wheat flours, fair to choice $6.50@$8.00; fancy $8.00; low grades $3.50@$5.00. Wheat active, unsettled and generally lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.35@$1.33⅜ cash; $1.33¼@$1.33⅜ January; $1.33½ February. Corn strong and higher; 61¼@61⅜ cash and January; 61½ February. Oats easier; 43¼ cash; 45⅝@45¾ January; 43⅝@43½ February and March.

ST. LOUIS, January 26—Flour easier; triple extra $5.60@$7.80; family $6.15; choice to fancy $6.60@$7.15. Wheat declined nearly 2c options but rallied slightly just before the close; No. 2 red fall $1.44½ cash; $1.45½ February. Corn lower; 64¼ cash; 64½ February. Oats higher; 47 cash; 45¾ February.

NEW ORLEANS, January 26—Flour higher; superfine $5.00@$5.25; treble extra $5.25@$5.50; high grades $7.00@$7.90. Corn in good demand; mixed easy at 80@81; white firmer at 86@87. Oats, demand active at 56.

LOUISVILLE, January 26—Flour steady; extra $5.00@$5.50; choice to fancy $7.50@$8.00. Wheat firm at $1.42. Corn steady; No. 2 white 73; do. mixed 66. Oats steady; No. 2 white 50; do. mixed 48.

CINCINNATI, January 26—Flour quiet; family $6.30@$6.60; fancy $6.75@$7.50. Wheat active but lower; No. 2 red winter $1.41@$1.43. Corn active but lower at 65@65½. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 48.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, January 26—Lime—Market firm but steady. In car load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, $1.00; less than car-loads $1.10; Rosendale cement $2.50 ℔ bbl or 300lbs neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots $1.75; less than car-load $1.25@$2.50; Portland cement, car-load lots, $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined,") car-load lots, $2.50; in smaller quantities $2.75@$3.00; land plaster ("new fertilizer") car-load lots $2.50 ℔ bbl; less than car-load $2.75@$3.00 marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ℔ bbl.

ATLANTA, January 26— Paper— Trade active; prices steady. Manilla No. 2 10@12c ℔ lb; No. 2 7½@8c ℔ lb; No. 3 6½@7c ℔ lb; good wrapping 4@6c ℔ lb; straw 3½@3¾c ℔ lb; burlap bags, 2 bushels, 8¾@9½c; second-hand 5@7¼c; bran bags 11½@14½c.

ATLANTA January 26—Leather—Market active for manufactured goods. We quote leather as follows: hemlock sole, best quality, 27@29; hemlock, G. D., 24@25; hemlock, P. D., 22@23; whiteoak sole 36@42; harness leather 35@40.

ATLANTA, January 26 — Plastering Hair — Active; Georgia 20@25c ℔ bushel; western 25@30c; laths, car-load, $2.50 ℔ M; less quantities $2.75 ℔ M.

ATLANTA, January 26—Hides — Dry flint 12@12½; dry salt 10@11; wet salted 6½. Fur skins in demand.

ATLANTA, January 26—Wool—In fair demand; washed 28@33; unwashed 20@23; burry 10@15.

NEW YORK, January 26—Wool rather quiet but firm; domestic fleece 36@50; Texas 14@31.

NEW YORK, January 26—Rosin steady at $2.37½@$2.42½. Turpentine quiet at 55¼@55½.

ATLANTA, January 26—Salt—Ground Liverpool $1.10; Virginia $1.10@$1.25.

ATLANTA, January 26—Barley—$1.75@$1.80; in good demand.

ATLANTA, January 26—Peas—Clay $1 25@$1.40; white $2.50.

ATLANTA, January 26—Tallow—5@6c; demand fair.

ATLANTA, January 26—Beans—None on market.

ATLANTA, January 26—Bran—$1.30; firm.

ATLANTA, January 26—Hay—$1.30@$1.35.

ATLANTA, January 26—Iron Ties—$1.75.

ATLANTA, January 26—Bagging—10c.

Provisions.

NEW ORLEANS, January 26—Pork very scarce with an active job and order trade at strong and advancing prices. Lard firm; refined, tierces, 11⅝; kegs 12¼. Bulk meats, shoulders loose, 6¼; packed 6.60@6⅝; clear rib and long clear packed 9.40@9.50; short clear 9⅝@9¾. Bacon, market bare. Sugar-cured hams steady and good demand; canvassed 11½@12½.

CHICAGO, January 26—Dressed hogs opened active and closed dull; sales at 7.55@7.65. Pork weak, unsettled and lower; $18.20@$18.25 cash and January; $18.22½@$18.25 February. Lard active but lower; 11 25 cash and January; 11.27½@11.30 February. Bulk meats unsettled and lower; shoulders 6½; short ribs 9 35; short clear 9½.

NEW YORK, January 26—Pork less active and easier and in some cases 10@25c per bbl. lower; old mess spot $17.25@$18.25; February $18.15@$18.30. Middles firm and quiet; long clear 9½. Lard opened 2½@5c higher but closed weak, the advance lost at 11.40; January 11.40; February 11.42½@11.45.

ST. LOUIS, January 26—Pork lower and dull; nominally at $18.25 cash; $18.15 bid February. Lard nominal lower at 11¼. Bulk meats lower; shoulders 6.20; clear ribs 9.20; clear sides 9.45. Bacon quiet shoulders 7½; clear ribs 10¼; clear sides 10½.

ATLANTA, January 26—Clear Rib Sides—Firm at 10c. Bacon—Inquiry moderate for sides; sugar-cured hams are firm but steady at 14½@15c. Lard—Easier at quotations; best leaf at 14½c; refined 12½@13c; cans 13@14c.

BALTIMORE, January 26—Provisions firm and in some instances higher; mess pork $18.75. Bulk meats, shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 7½@9⅞. Bacon, shoulders 8½; clear rib sides 11; hams, 13@13½. Lard, refined, 12¼.

LOUISVILLE, January 26 — Provisions strong. Mess pork $19.00. Lard nominal. Bulk meats clear ribs 9.20; clear sides 9.60. Bacon, clear ribs 10.40; clear sides 11. Sugar-cured hams 12½@13.

CINCINNATI, January 26—Pork quiet at $18.00. Lard weaker at 11.17½. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6¾; clear ribs 9¼.

Groceries

ATLANTA, January 26 — Market quiet at quotations. Coffee — Steady; Rio 10½@15. Roasted Coffees—Old government Java 25@30; best Rio 20; choice 18. Sugars—Standard A 10½; granulated 11; cut loaf 12; powdered 12; white extra C 10⅛; yellow C 9¼@9¾; market about bare of New Orleans sugar. Molasses — Black strap 30. Syrup—Fair 45; prime 55; choice 60. Teas—Oolong 35@60; Japan 40@$1.00; Imperial and gunpowder 4@80; Young Hyson 27@75; English breakfast 35@75 Pepper quiet at 18; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 30; saigon 55; cloves 60; African ginger 10; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20@$1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 18@25. Crackers — Firm; we quote milk 9c; Boston butter 8½c; pearl oyster 9c; soda XX 6½c; do. XXX 7c; cream 9c; lemon 10c; molasses cakes 9½; ginger snaps 10c. Candy—Assorted stick 13c. Mackerel—Firm; No. 2 bbls $9.00; ½ bbls $5.00; kits 85; No. 1 $12.00; ½ bbls $6.50; kits $1.10. Soap — $2.50@$7.00 ℔ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 13½; no light weight on market. Matches—$3.00. Soda, in kegs, $4.00@$4.50; in boxes, 5c. Rice—Steady; choice 8c; prime 7½c; fair 7c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 26—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 8¾@11¼. Sugar active and firm; common to good common 6@6⅜; fair to fully fair 6½@7; prime to choice 7¼@7⅝; yellow clarified 8⅛@8½. Molasses in active demand; common 35@40; prime to choice 60@70. Rice firm; Louisiana ordinary to choice 5¼@7.

NEW YORK, January 26—Coffee quiet and steady; Rio 8½@10¾. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 7¼@7⅝; refined, standard A 8⅞. Molasses, foreign nominal; New Orleans strong and quiet at 55@75. Rice quiet; Carolina and Louisiana 5½@7¾.

BALTIMORE, January 26—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair 8½@9⅝. Sugar quiet; A soft 9⅜.

CINCINNATI, January 26—Sugar firm; hards 9¾@10⅜; New Orleans 6¾@8.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, January 26— Market steady. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified $1 25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jaimaca $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00;; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

CINCINNATI, January 26—Whisky active and firm at $1.16; combination sales of finished goods of 805 barrels on a basis of $1.16.

NEW ORLEANS, January 26—Whisky firm; western rectified $1.00@$1.16.

BALTIMORE, January 26—Whisky dull and lower at $1.18@$1.19.

ST. LOUIS, January 26—Whisky steady at $1.17.

LOUISVILLE, January 26—Whisky firm at $1.16.

CHICAGO, January 26—Whisky steady at $1.18.

Dry Goods

ATLANTA, January 26—Trade is very dull, and there is nothing in sight at present which suggests any improvement. Prices remain unchanged. We quote:

Solid prints	6
Fancy, new designs	5
Fine brown shirting	3 @ 6½
¾ brown shirting, standard	5½@ 9
⅞ brown shirting, standard	6½@13
4-4 brown sheeting, standard	7½
⅞ brown drills, standard	8
¾ bleached	5 @ 9
⅞ bleached	6½
4-4 bleached	6½@12½
6-oz. white osnaburgs	8½@ 9½
8-oz. white osnaburgs	10½
Southern cotton plaids and stripes	9½@
Cambrics	6½@ 7
Ticks, mattress	7
Ticks, feather	13
Yarns	90

Drugs Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, January 26—The market is quiet and steady, and no change occurred to-day. Indigo, best, 75@90; madder 14@15; Epsom salts 3@4c; bluestone 8@9c; alum 4@5c; cochineal 90c; magnesia carb. 35@45; flor. sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3¾@4; camphor 40@45; copperas 1½@2; asafœtida 35; opium, gum, $4.50@$5.00; quinine $2.10@$2.25; calomel 75c@$1.00; blue mass 75; morphine $4.00; chloroform $1.10@1.25. Kerosene oil in bbls. 15c; castor oil $1.40@$1.50 gal; linseed oil, raw, 70@75; boiled 70; lard oil 90@$1.25, owing to quantity; sweet oil $1.00@3.50; tanner's oil 60@70; lubricating oil 25@40; turpentine 60. White lead 7@8½; furniture varnish $1.25@$1.50; coach varnish $1.75@$3.50; furniture glue 18@25; white 30@40; concentrated lye $3.00@$3.25 case of 4 dozen; putty 4½@5; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle grease 75@$1.00 dozen. Glas 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10x16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 45 per cent; quicksilver 60@75; shellac 55@60.

Tobacco

ATLANTA, January 26—There is not much chang in the market in the way of quotations, though business, as is generally the case at this season, is extremely quiet; we quote the market as follows: lowest grades 40; medium 42@50; extra medium 52@58; fine 11 and 12-inch 58@65; extra fine and fancy 75@80; Stultz AAAA $1.00; natural leaf 95; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra fig 90; Cook's extra leatherwood 90; Lucy Hinton 58; Lucy Lawson 52; shellroad 55; fine-cut pails 70@85. Smoking Tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 55; other brands and grades 40@50. Snuff—Lorillard's in jars 62; 2-oz. packages $11.70 ℔ gross; Railroad Mills in jars 55; Mrs. Miller's 55.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, January 26 — The market remains firm and fairly active. We quote as follows: Horse-shoes $4.75; mule $5.75; Horse-shoe nails 12½@20. Iron-bound hames $5.00@$5.50. Trace-chains $10.50. Ames' shovels $10.50. Haiman's plow hoes 5½c; Haiman's plow-stocks $1.75. Spades $10.50@$13.00. Axes $8.00@$10.00 ℔ doz. Cotton cards $5.00. Well-buckets $4.50. Cotton rope 18. Swede iron 5c rolled (or merchant bar) 3½ rate. Plow steel 5c; cast-steel 15c. Nails, $3.50 rate; firm and in active demand. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ℔ lb 10c; painted 9c. Powder, rifle $6.40; blasting $3.25. Bar-lead 8c; shot $2.00.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, January 26—Apples—In good demand; strictly choice and fancy $5.50; fair $4.75@$5 00. Lemons — $4.50@$5.00 ℔ box. Oranges — $6.00@$7.00 ℔ bbl; $3.00@$3.50 ℔ box. Cocoanuts—$5.50 ℔ 100. Pineapples — None. Bananas—$1.00@$2.50 ℔bunch. Figs — 18@20c. Raisins, new ℔ box $3.00; new London $3.25; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90c. Currants 7½@8c. Cranberries—None. California Pears—$6.00@$7.00 ℔ bbl. Citron—26@28c. Almonds—22@23c. Pecans—16c. Brazils—10c. Filberts —15@16c. Walnuts — 16c. Peanuts—Owing to the short crop of last year and the speculation now on foot, prices have advanced and the market is held firm; Tennessee 7c; North Carolina 7c; Virginia 10c; roasted 1½c ℔ lb extra.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, January 26—Eggs—22½@23c: steady with fair stocks on market. Butter—Fancy 27½c; active; choice 25c in good demand; low grades steady at 15@20c. Sweet Potatoes—90c@$1.00 ℔ bu; in good demand. Dressed Poultry Chickens 12¼@13c turkeys 15@15½c; tone steady Irish Potatoes—Choice eastern $4 00@$4.25 ℔ bbl; Tennessee $3.50@$3.75. Dried Fruit—Peaches—Peeled 10@16c; unpeeled 4c; apples 4c. Wax—20c. Onions—$4.00@$4.50 ℔ bbl. Cabbage—4½c. Feathers—Choice 55c; prime 50; no demand for second-hand Cheese—13½@15½.

Live Stock

CINCINNATI, January 26—Hogs firm; common and light $5.25@$6.50; packing and butchers $6.60@$7.30.

The People Appreciate Merit

EAGLE AND PHENIX
Columbus, Ga.
SMOOTHEST, STRONGEST, BEST
SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS
BALL SEWING THREAD
1878 1879
Production Doubled. Again Doubled.

MEDICINES.

When you wish to buy Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Window Glass, etc., come to

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TO GET IT.
LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR
DRUGGISTS,

Have in Stock a large Assortment of
BUIST'S
GARDEN SEEDS
CROP OF 1881.

ONION SETS.

We have a limited supply, and they are very fine. Send in the orders early.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

MRS. BUSH'S
SPECIFIC CURE
—FOR—
BURNS, SCALDS,
—AND—
SPASMODIC CROUP.

Discovery and History of Mrs. Bush's Specific.

This is what gave rise to this great remedy: My little daughter was burned on the cheek with a hot egg. We tried all the burn remedies, and had the best physicians' counsel, and all did the child no good. In fact, her face was a running sore. Wherever the mucus from the face would fall on the child it would blister. I had almost despaired, when I dropped the doctor's medicine and resorted to the vegetable kingdom. I compounded this remedy and applied it to my little daughter. Late in the evening she went to sleep. Next morning I found that the scabs from the burn did not come off as before. I kept her face well greased for 5 or 6 days, when the scabs came off and left her face perfectly smooth and without a scar. Seeing what effect it had on my daughter, I gave some to my neighbors and country friends, and you will see below what my county physicians and friends think of it.

Athens, Ga., March 15, 1877.

I have used Mrs. Bush's Remedy for Burns, and take pleasure in recommending it to the public as the best application to ordinary injuries of that sort that I know, affording almost immediate and permanent relief.

H. HULL, M. D.

Atlanta, Ga., August 20, 1881.

I take pleasure in recommending Mrs. Bush's Specific as the best article I know of for burns and scalds. My daughter was one of those unfortunate young ladies who were so badly burned at the opera house in this city last year, and Mrs. Bush's Specific gave her instant relief from pain, and materially hastened her cure without leaving a scar. As a rule I ignore proprietary medicines, but this I know to be good, and it would be but stubborn bigotry for me to withhold testimony in favor of that which relieved the anxiety of myself and wife on account of the severe burns of our only daughter.

W. C. BELLAMY, M.D.

Atlanta, Ga., January 21, 1879.

Mr. Wyley M. Bush or Mrs. Bush, Jug Tavern, Ga., Dear Sir: I send you enclosed $5, for which I wish you to ship me another $5 box of your medicine. I have recently had some experience with it in a severe case of burn, and it has acted admirably. I desire to keep a supply all the while.

Yours truly, etc.,
JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Waco, Ky., Nov. 1st, 1870.

I have had Rheumatism, or severe pain in my right knee, for twenty years. For three or four years past the knee has swollen, the skin hardened, with knots in the joints. The pain was so intense I could not step. I tried everything in vain. Three applications of Specific relieved me, and I am entirely cured. I was ninety-five years old October the 9th, and was in the war of 1812. I think it the best medicine in the world.

JOHN AMERINE, SR.

Waco, Madison County, Ky.,
April 10th, 1875.

This is to certify that my child, about twenty months of age, while playing in the yard ran into a heap of hot ashes and fire that was being removed from the fire place, and both feet and legs burned so severely that I thought the flesh would all drop off. I procured a bottle of Mrs. Bush's Burn Specific, which gave the child immediate relief, and healed the parts entirely in a few days, leaving no scar whatever. I believe it to be the best burn medicine extant.

I. N. DOUGLASS, J. P. M. C.

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GENERAL AGENTS,
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FOR THE
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Competition invited and defied. Acres of Parlor and Chamber Suites and all kinds of Furniture stacked tier upon tier, that must be sold. Heed these prices;

500 Handsome Chamber Suites	$18 00 to $75 00 per set
100 " Parlor "	$35 00 to $100 00 per set
25 Marble Top Sideboards	$25 00 each
1,000 Washstands	1 00 "
" Tables	1 00
50 P Silk Lounges, only	10 00
5,000 Bedsteads	1 50
500 Sets Springs	2 50
1,000 Cotton Tapestry Mattresses	2 25

Hotel keepers and others in search of Furniture will do well to call and see this immense stock. Parties desiring to furnish Summer Resorts can save Fifty Per Cent by anticipating their wants.

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MARIETTA STREET.

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TO MEN

suffering from **Nervous Weaknesses, General Debility**, loss of nerve force or vigor, or any disease resulting from ABUSES and OTHER CAUSES, or to **any one** afflicted with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Spinal Difficulties, Kidney or Liver Troubles, Lame Back, Ruptures, and other Diseases of the Vital Organs. Also WOMEN troubled with diseases peculiar to their sex.

Speedy relief and complete restoration to health guaranteed. **These are the only Electric Appliances that have ever been constructed upon scientific principles.** Their thorough efficacy has been practically proven with the **most wonderful success, and they have the highest endorsements** from **medical** and **scientific men**, and from **hundreds who have been quickly and radically cured by their use.**

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jan17—d2mo

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HAVING RENEWED MY LEASE OF "THE Grand Central Hotel" for a term of years, I beg leave to inform the public that the house has been THOROUGHLY repainted, and is now furnished with New and Improved Black Walnut Furniture, Wire Spring Beds with best Hair Mattresses, Velvet and Brussels Carpets.

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oct29—3m sat tues thur

THE WORKS
OF THE
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OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

Which were totally Destroyed by Fire on May 28th and September 21st, 1881,

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jan19—d3m thur sat tues

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126 an8 d3m

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By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS WILL take place monthly.

It never scales or postpones.

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100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10	10,000
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1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all points, to whom liberal compensation will be paid.

For further information, write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express or Registered Letter or Money Order by mail, addressed only to

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The particular attention of the Public is called to the fact that the entire number of the Tickets for each Monthly Drawing is sold, and consequently all the prizes in each drawing are sold and drawn and paid. jan10—d&w4w nx rd mat

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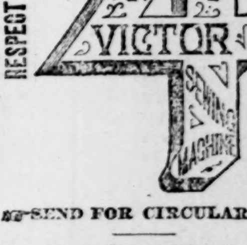

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oct25—d3m

LOCAL TIN-TYPES.

FROM OUR REPORTERS' POCKET CAMERAS.

Yesterday in the City—What was Done and Said by Home-Folks and Strangers—The Gossip of the Town as Taken on the Fly—In and About the Courts and Departments.

FINE GAME.—Henry Durand at the car shed is receiving now some of the finest ducks and other game ever brought to the city. He knows how to serve them, too.

SET AT LIBERTY.—Yesterday Armstead Maddox was before Justice Rhea on a charge of stealing a brush from Henry Anderson. Both were colored. Maddox was discharged for lack of proof.

TO THE COAL MINES.—Mr. Turner of the penitentiary department, is out delivering and transferring convicts. Among the transfers will be that of Ratteree who shot the Haralson county woman while acting as a trusty. He will be carried from Cedartown to the coal mines.

RUN AWAY.—Yesterday morning a horse attached to a wagon took fright on Whitehall street near Mitchell, and after running several blocks down Whitehall collided with a lamp post. The collision resulted in an almost total destruction of the wagon. The horse was badly injured.

TANNER'S RECEPTION.—Yesterday Justice Tanner had before him several offenders.

Andrew Cochran and Ben Johnson were tried for larceny and were released.

Floyd Harris was tried for carrying concealed weapons and sent to jail in default of bond.

George Thomas had a preliminary investigation on a charge of larceny and was sent to jail in default of bond.

FULTON SUPERIOR COURT.—Yesterday was set for the hearing of the case against the Southwestern railroad, for about ten thousand dollars of overdue taxes. The case is an important one and involves much that is of interest to the people. Judge Clark presides, Judge Hillyer being disqualified. An able array of legal talent is shown by each side. General Toombs is assisting Attorney-General Anderson. The case will, probably, occupy to-day and to-morrow.

A CORRECTION.—The statement concerning Howard, Wood & Co's. stock and insurance, appearing in yesterday's CONSTITUTION, was incorrect. We learn that their stock will probably amount to less than $15,000, which was covered by an insurance of $10,000. The firm has secured a home at the corner of Broad and Alabama streets, and will resume business this morning. Goods are arriving daily in response to telegraphic orders sent the day after the fire.

WHO HE IS.—A few days ago THE CONSTITUTION contained an account of the arrest and trial of one Coxey, who was committed to jail in default of bond. It will be remembered that letters were found in Coxey's possession which created the impression that he was sailing upon many names. Yesterday communications sustaining this idea were received at police headquarters, and it is likely that within a few days Coxey will be called for by officials from an adjoining state.

CUT WITH A KNIFE.—Yesterday morning Charley Harris and Henry Avis, two small boys, became enraged at each other and resorted to blows to satisfy their anger. After a lengthy pugilistic contest, Charley drew his pocketknife and made a fierce assault upon his adversary, who stood his ground bravely. With one stroke Charley severed the arteries in Henry's right arm, inflicting a wound which came near proving fatal, as a physician was some time in stopping the flow of the blood.

BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER.—Yesterday Judge W. B. Smith had before him the following cases for preliminary trial:

William H. Bowers, of Macon, perjury, committed to jail in default of $500 bail.

W. C D. Brown, of Clayton county, charged with illicit distilling and working in an illicit distillery. Waived preliminary trial and gave bond for his appearance before the district court.

James F. Lambert, of Campbell county, will be tried before Commissioner Smith today, on a charge of illicit distilling.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.—About dark last night Carrie Hudson, well known in police circles, was lodged in the calaboose by Officer Norman, who charges her with larceny from the person. A few minutes before Carrie was arrested she approached a small white boy who was standing near James's bank, and by throwing one hand over his mouth, prevented him from calling for help while she pilfered his pockets of about four dollars in money. The stolen money was recovered, and to-day Carrie will have a preliminary trial before Judge Tanner.

BRADSTREET'S AGENCY.—A call at Bradstreet's mercantile agency yesterday found the corps of aids busily engaged arranging and classifying the new reports which are arriving from New York at the rate of eight hundred to a thousand volumes per day. Already twenty-five thousand volumes have arrived, and in arranging them the full force finds plenty of employment. During the day yesterday only one failure was booked, and that was in Tennessee. The firm is Cunningham & Co., general merchants, Rutledge. Their liabilities and assets are unknown.

A DEAD BODY.—The remains of W. H. Burbridge, the railway postal clerk, who was killed in a railroad accident a few days ago near Charleston, S. C., passed through the city yesterday en route home. The body reached Atlanta via the Georgia road at 6 o'clock and was taken charge of by the railway postal clerks who headquarter in Atlanta and by them watched until the departure of the Western and Atlantic train last night at 12 o'clock. Mr. Burbridge was a nephew of General Burbridge, of Hopkinsville, and was a young man of fine character. His death is a sad blow to the many friends of the family.

THROUGH THE CAPITOL.—Things were quiet at the capitol yesterday.

The state will pay out $260,000 in interest this month.

There was the snug sum of $1,050,000 in the treasury last night.

Asa W. Guin was commissioned notary public from the 1,345th district G. M. of Washington county yesterday.

Colonel Newman, of the department of agriculture, has a beautiful specimen of petrified wood picked on the bad lands of Montana and sent him by Mrs. M. J. Vandyke. The interstices are filled by nature with bits of clear quartz crystal, which sparkle like diamonds.

Yesterday the governor appointed John W. Manning notary public for the 1,313th district of Wayne county.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., January 26, 1882.

Atlanta Circuit..........11

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 35. Argument concluded.

COWETA CIRCUIT.

No. 2. Speer vs. Speer et al., executors. Dower, from Troup. Ferrell & Longley; L. E. Bleckley, for plaintiff in error. N. J. Hammond; Collier & Collier, for defendants.

At the conclusion of the argument of Mr. Collier, court adjourned until 10 a. m to-morrow.

No. 2, Coweta. Justice Speer being disqualified, Judge Underwood, of the Rome circuit, is presiding in his place.

JEWELRY.

STILSON, JEWELER,

RELIABLE GOODS AND BOTTOM PRICES,

53 WHITEHALL STREET.

1459 oct30—d6m top 7thp nx tin tp

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

Rheumatism Neuralgia

Sprains, Pain in the Back and Side.

There is nothing more painful than these diseases; but the pain can be removed and the disease cured by use of **PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.**

This remedy is **not** a cheap Benzine or Petroleum product that must be kept away from fire or heat **to avoid danger of explosion,** nor is it an untried experiment that may do more harm than good.

PAIN KILLER has been in constant use for forty years, and the universal testimony from all parts of the world is, **IT NEVER FAILS.** It not only effects a permanent cure, but it relieves pain almost instantaneously. Being a purely vegetable remedy, it is safe in the hands of the most inexperienced.

The record of cures by the use of **PAIN KILLER** would fill volumes. The following extracts from letters received show what those who have tried it think:

Edgar Cady, Owatonna, Minn., says:
About a year since my wife became subject to severe suffering from rheumatism. Our resort was to the PAIN KILLER, which speedily relieved her.

Charles Powell writes from the Sailors' Home, London:
I had been afflicted three years with neuralgia and violent spasms of the stomach. The doctors at Westminster Hospital gave up my case in despair. I tried your PAIN KILLER, and it gave me immediate relief. I have regained my strength, and am now able to follow my usual occupation.

G. H. Walworth, Saco, Me., writes:
I experienced immediate relief from pain in the side by the use of your PAIN KILLER.

E. York says:
I have used your PAIN KILLER for rheumatism, and have received great benefit.

Barton Seaman says:
Have used PAIN KILLER for thirty years, and have found it a *never-failing* remedy for rheumatism and lameness.

Mr. Burditt writes:
It *never fails* to give relief in cases of rheumatism.

Phil. Gilbert, Somerset, Pa., writes:
From actual use, I know your PAIN KILLER is the best medicine I can get.

All druggists keep PAIN KILLER. Its price is so low that it is within the reach of all, and it will save many times its cost in doctors' bills. **25c., 50c., and $1.00 a bottle.**

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

july5—d&w1y november december january whole next read mat

COLORS.

THE DIAMOND DYES.

ONLY 10 CENTS FOR ANY COLOR.

The Simplest, Cheapest, Strongest and most brilliant Dyes ever made. One 10 cent package will color more goods than any 15 or 25 ct. dye ever sold. 24 popular colors. Any one can color any fabric or fancy article. Send for color wanted and be convinced. Fancy cards, samples of ink, and p'k'g. dye, all mailed for 10cts.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

apr4—d&w1y nx rd mat no45

KIDNEY-WORT,

TRADE KIDNEY-WORT MARK

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.,

Can be sent by mail. Burlington, Vt.

KIDNEY-WORT

apr1—d1y wed fri sun nx rd mat &w1y eow 43

GEORGIA, MORGAN COUNTY—AT CHAMBERS, January 3, 1882—Felix Ruark, as one of the executors of Elias Ruark, having filed his petition for probate of Elias Ruark's will in solemn form, and it appearing that citation should issue to be served personally on Elizabeth Ruark, Susan F. Wagnon, Kelsey Ruark, William F Jackson and Felix Ruark, Ordered that the usual citation issue to be served on them ten days before the next term of this court, and that as Emery Ruark resides out of the State of Georgia, and can only be served by publication, that he be cited and made a party by publication once a week for four weeks in The Atlanta Constitution, a newspaper publshed in the city of Atlanta, state of Georgia, before the February term, 1882, of said Court of Ordinary, and that this order so published constitute such citation.

THOMAS B. BALDWIN,
Ordinary
Morgan Co., Ga.

jan6—daw4w fri

NOTICE.

I HEREBY NOTIFY MY FRIENDS AND PATRONS, that from this out my office will be at No. 11½ Broad street, having had to change on account of the conflagration of Friday night and the destruction of my office. Soliciting the patronage of my friends in the past I hope for a continuance in the future. Very respectfully,

GUSTAVE E. LEO, Architect.

942—jan22—1wk

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, January 7, 1882.—W. E. Hanye, administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo on the estate of W. J. Small, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the lands of said deceased.

This is therefore to notify all persons concerned to file their objections thereto, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else said leave will be granted as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN,
Ordina

392 jan8 law4w

EDISTO PHOSPHATE CO.,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

J. E. B. SLOAN, GENERAL AGENT,

MANUFACTURERS OF FERTILIZERS, HAVE on hand a large lot of high grade Acid Phosphate, which they will sell cheap for prompt sshipment. Importers of German Kainit.

an10 d1m—tues thur sat

CLARKE'S REMEDIES.

A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.

Dr. Clarke's Periodical Pills.

Relieve all diseases of woman peculiar to the appearnce and cessation of the menses, uterine disturbances, torpidity of functions, with leucorrhœa, dismenorrhœa and hysteria, also in melancholia and other mental derangements. Afford prompt relief to those distressing bearing down pains so peculiar to women. Price $3 per box. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. Dr. Clarke Medicine Company, 658 Broadway New York City.

FOR SCROFULA or any BLOOD DISORDER,

Dr. Clarke's Anti-Syphilitic Pills.

In either stage, whether primary, secondary or tertiary, are an invaluable remedy. They never fail to cure when directions are followed. Price $2 50 per box. Five boxes $10. Sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of price. Address Dr. Clarke Medicine Company, 658 Broadway, New York City.

AN INVALUABLE REMEDY

Dr. Clarke's Gonorrhea Pills.

For weakness of the Kidneys and Bladder and complete cure in 4 to 8 days of all urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, mucous discharges and sediment in the urine from whatever cause induced, whether of recent or long standing. One to three boxes usually sufficient. Price $2 per box. 3 boxes for $5. Mailed free on receipt of price. Address Dr. Clarke Medicine Company, 658 Broadway, New York City.

THERE IS A BALM IN GILEAD

Dr. Clarke's Invigorating Pills.

For all cases of Spermatorrhea and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, etc., rendering marriage improper or unhappy. Are a positive cure in 2 to 8 weeks. One to six boxes usually sufficient. Price $1.50 per box. Four boxes $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price. Address Dr. Clarke Medicine Company, 658 Broadway, New York.

jan17—d1y tues thurs sat & weowly

BONESET BOURBON TONIC

Finest and most delightful Tonic in the world. Made of fine old Kentucky Whisky.

THE BONESET BOURBON TONIC CO.,
Proprietors.
LOUISVILLE, KY

SOLD BY
HUTCHISON & BRO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

dec28—d3m wed fri sun

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

An excellent appetizing tonic of exquisite flavor, now used over the whole world, cures Dyspepsia Diarrhœa, Fever and Ague and all disorders of the Digestive Organs. A few drops impart a delicious flavor to a glass of champagne, and to all summer drinks. Try it, but beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by DR. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS.

J. W. WUPPERMANN, Sole Agent,
[illegible]
51 Broadway, N. Y.

TO SAW MILL MEN.

2 15-Horse Power Engines, on wheels,
2 12 Horse Power Engines, on wheels,
1 10-Horse Power Engine, on wheels,
1 6-Horse Power Engine, on sills,
2 4-Horse Power Engines, on wheels,
1 2-Horse Power Engine, on sills,
1 18 feet Carriage "Hege" Saw Mill,
2 25-feet Carriage "Hege" Saw Mills.

Also, REAPERS, MOWERS, SEPARATORS an

ONION SETS,

In store and for sale. Give me a call.

J. H. ANDERSON,
67 Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

jan24—d8t&w1w

Morton's Saponaceous Ointment, Prepared by W. T. Morton, West Point, Ga.

CURES ALL SKIN DISEASES ARISING FROM impurities of the blood, such as tetter, ringworm, scald-head, saltrheum, erysipelas, pimples or blotches on the skin chapped hands, syphilis and piles, burns, scalds, fever, sores and neuralgia. Removes dandruff from the scalp. No article has ever been discovered that leaves the skin so soft and white, or cures burns or scalds so quickly, as the Saponaceous Ointment.

ATLANTA, Ga., December 31, 1881.

This is to certify that we were relieved of rheumatic pains by one application of Morton's Saponaceous Ointment and rheumatic compound combined. G. W. Hill, Britton Waters, at John M. Hill & Co., 16 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga.; Samuel Prioleau, of the firm of John M. Hill & Co., Atlanta, Georgia.

I take pleasure in stating that I was relieved of severe pains in neck, by W. T. Morton's Saponaceous Ointment and Rheumatic compound.

December 31st, 1881. E. T. ENGLAND.

This certifies that I have known W. T. Morton and known of his compounds for several years in his immediate community, and his remedies are there considered as a household necessity.

WM. M. TAYLOR,
with the firm of M. J. Taylor & Co.

Atlanta, Ga., January 2d, 1882.

Morton's Rheumatic Compound, or Morton's Relief, will cure rheumatic and all other pains.

Morton's Relief is good for toothache, cramps, chills, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, running off at the bowels, etc. It is very stimulating. Every bottle certifies itself! For sale by all druggists. Circulars sent on application. For sale by Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Walter Taylor, Dr. Bradfield, and other druggists.

jan6 d3m

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN Treatment; a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature old age, caused by overexertion, self-abuse, or overindulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied by five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued by LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR, wholesale and retail agents, Atlanta and Macon, Ga. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

apr15 d&w1y

$500 REWARD.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness, we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated, Large boxes containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 and 183 West Madison street, Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR, Agents.

Lapr15 d&w1y

JOHN S. JAMES & CO

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,

16 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

JOHN S. JAMES, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
WARREN T JAMES.

Stocks, Bonds &c., Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

Refers to John H. James, Atlanta, Ga.

nov12—d2w&then d 2¼ m sat tues thur

FOR SALE.

A LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, STOCK AND Vehicles, all in good order—corn, hay and fodder to last six months. This is the only stable between Dalton and Cartersville. A business that pays well, and will be sold at a bargain.

Address JAMES M. HARLAN,
Calhoun, Ga.

jan5 d1m

Manufacturers or Capitalists

DESIRING TO INVEST IN WATER POWER OR Milling Property on South river, correspond with Josiah M. Bosworth, Island Shoals, Ga., or Bosworth & Farnsworth, Snapping Shoals, Ga., 42 miles below Atlanta, 58 miles above Macon.

Reference—Moore, Marsh & Co., Garrett & Bro Wm. & R. J. Lowry, T. G. Healy, Atlanta.

dec16 dtf

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS, ETC.

NOTICE.

JOHN RYAN

HAS JUST RECEIVED

1000 ROLLS OF CARPETS

Including Wiltons, Moquettes, Body Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, and will offer them this week

AT PRICES UTTERLY UNMATCHABLE ANYWHERE.

These are all strictly new designs for the Spring. This is without doubt the largest stock of Carpets ever exhibited in the Southern States. No such opportunity to buy Carpets at the following

OUTRAGEOUSLY LOW PRICES

will be offered soon again,

Ingrain Carpets at 25c.
Ingrain Carpets at 30c.
Ingrain Carpets at 35c.
Wool Figured Ingrains at 40c.
Wool Fig. Ingrain Tap. pattern at 45c.
Super Wool Carpets at 50c.
Ex, Sup. Ingrain at 60, 65 and 70c.
Tapestry Brussels at 75c.
Tapestry Brussels at 80c.
Tapestry Brussels at 85c.
English Tapestry at 90c and $1.
Double Extra Tap at 80c and $1.
Body Brussels at $1.15 and up.
Velvets at $1.50 and up.

There is hardly a manufacturer in the world not represented in this line. Look at the following celebrated makes and where can you find better? Lowell, Hartford, Smith's, Dobson, Higgins's, Bigelow, Sanford's, etc., and as an extra inducement to sell a quantitp during this week I will sell them on the

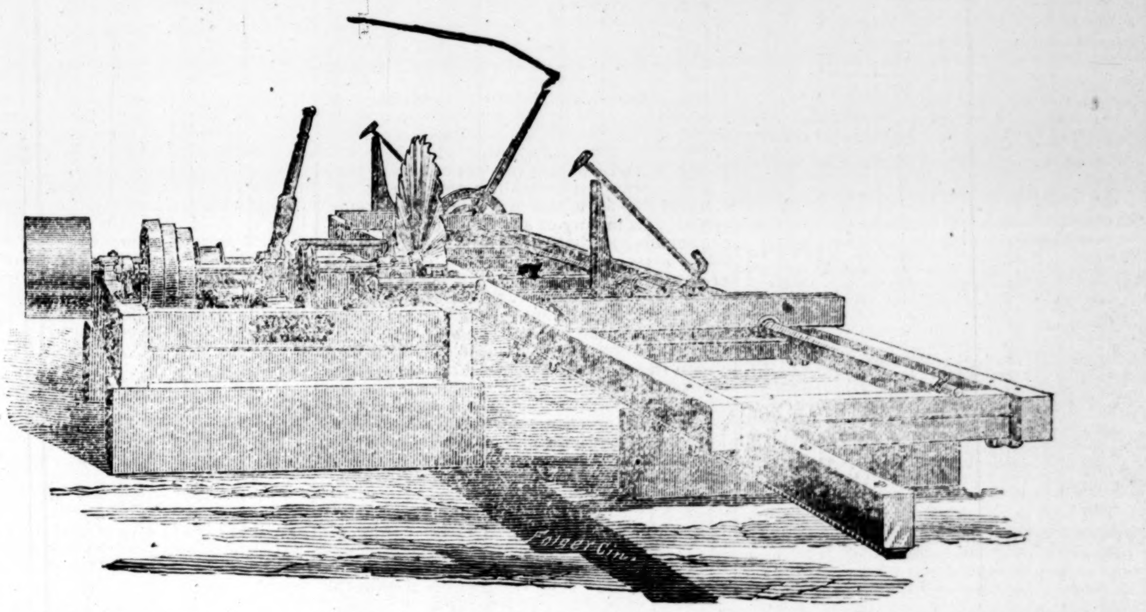
INSTALLMENT PLAN.

Don't put off buying and don't think of buying elsewhere until you examine this stock. The prices are lower than they have ever been and the terms will be so easy that no one can object to them at

JOHN RYAN'S,
61 WHITEHALL, AND 66, 68 AND 70 BROAD STREETS.

MILLS, STEAM ENGINES, ETC.

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.



FOR SALE---LEVER HEAD BLOCK MILLS, Simple, Accurate and Strong. For Prices and Terms address

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.,
Manufacturers, ATLANTA, GRORGIA.

Also, 8, 10, 12 and 15-Horse Power Engines, Mounted and Stationary.

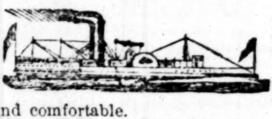
jan6—dtf

STEAMSHIP LINE.

SPEED, COMFORT AND ENJOYMENT.

FAVORITE ROUTE FOR PASSENGERS.

Merchants and Miners Transportation Company.



Semi-weekly line from Baltimore and Savannah.

First-class steamships, fast, safe, reliable and comfortable.

Leave Baltimore for Savannah, every Wednesday and Saturday.

Leave Savannah for Baltimore, every Tuesday and Friday.

Two hundred miles of sea travel saved by taking this route.

The trip on the magnificent Chesapeake bay, the rival in beauty and grandeur of the far famed bay of Naples, is rendered interesting and enjoyable by the superb scenery, and numerous points of prominence.

Passage—Cabin, $15.00, including meals and state rooms. Second cabin, $12.50, including meals and state rooms. ROUND TRIP, $25.00.

Freight as low as by any other route.

For further information, apply to

JAMES B. WEST & CO.,
114 Bay street, Savannah, Ga.

64jan1 1m

I. Y. SAWTELL & SON
REAL ESTATE
AUCTIONEERS,
50 MARIETTA STREET,
ATLANTA, GA.

jan6—d3m

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon Ohio

OPIUM HABIT CURE. By B. M. WOOLLEY, Atlanta, Ga. Reliable evidence given, and reference to cured patients and physicians. Send for my book on The Habit and its Cure Free.

nov25 deomly—fri tues &wky

SEWING THREAD.

AMERICA STILL FURTHER AHEAD!

WILLIMANTIC

THE BEST THREAD FOR SEWING MACHINES.

WILLIMANTIC

Six Cord Soft Finish Spool Cotton.

Awarded all the Honors at the

ATLANTA

International Cotton Exposition, 1881,

— FOR —

"THE BEST THREAD for MACHINE and HAND SEWING."

Two Gold Medals and the Grand Prize.

jan20—d3m

CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

Does the water in your town or city need Filtering? If so, go at once to McBride & Co's and secure right to manufacture the "GateCity Stone Water Filter." Without a doubt it is the best Filterer in the world. Every Druggist and Liquor Dealer must have one.

jan 16d1vabove we re top col

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 6⅝d; in New York, at 12c: in Atlanta, at 11¼c.

Weather.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, slightly warmer fair weather, southwest to northwest winds, slight changes in barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

Observer's Office, Signal Corps, U. S. A.,
Kimball House, January 26, 10:31, p. m.
[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

Name of Station.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Wind.		Rainfall.	Weather
				Direction	Force.		
Atlanta	30.22	60	54	S.	Fresh	.00	Foggy
Augusta	30.24	54	...	S. W.	Light	.00	Clear.
Palestine	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
Galveston	30.12	68	68	S.	Fresh	.00	Foggy
Indianola	29.09	67	67	S. E.	Fresh	.01	Cloudy.
Key West	29.25	75	...	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.20	64	...	S. W.	Light	.01	Clear.
Montgomery	30.19	64	61	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Port Eads	30.21	64	63	S.	Light	.00	Clear.
Pensacola	30.22	67	66	S. E.	Light	.09	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.26	62	...	S.	Light	.00	Foggy

Note—Force of Wind: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 2 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 9 to 14 inclusive; Brisk, 16 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

Atlanta, Ga., January 26, 1882.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Wind.		Rainfall.	Weather
				Direction	Force.		
6:31 a. m.	30.24	41	39	E.	Fresh	.01	Lt. rain.
10:31 "	30.28	46	44	E.	Gent.	.00	Foggy
2:00 p. m.	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
2:31 "	30.19	56	54	S.	Fresh	.01	Cloudy.
6:31 "	30.23	58	55	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy
10:31 "	30.22	60	54	S.	Fresh	.00	Foggy.

Mean daily bar	30.217	Maximum ther	65.0
Mean daily ther	52.5	Minimum ther	36.0
Mean daily humid	88.7	Total rainfall	.02

H. Hall,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

CENTENNIAL BUILDING.

For superior quality of SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES in Gold, Silver and Steel, you will find the place at No. 5 Whitehall street. Be not induced to pay high prices for inferior goods. I guarantee a perfect fit of every pair I sell, and as I only keep the very best of Lenses in White and Tinted, guarantee every pair to give satisfaction for four years. Give me a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

A. F. PICKERT.
Wholesale and Retail Jeweler.
jan8-dtf 8th p un wea

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Georgia Lodge meets to-night. Installation of officers.
A full attendance desired.
W. G. BROWNE,
jan27—d1t Reporter.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Two Orphans.—Last night at DeGive's opera house, Miss Pauline Markham appeared as "Louise, the Blind Girl," in the above play. It is a popular play, and one which, while sad, never fails to attract good audiences. A smaller, more girlish looking actress than Miss Markham, is more apt to give a perfect rendition of the character, at the same time this really beautiful lady acted the part with vigor and intelligence. Miss Helen Grayson as Henrietta, and Mary Breyer as LaFrochard, were natural and effective. Taken as a whole, the play was rendered very well.

One word must be said of the audience, the recent fashion of coming late to the opera house is an annoyance to many. The inopportune laughter and applause of the upper gallery is becoming quite a nuisance, and should be remedied. And the actual leaving, or preparation to leave by many during the last act, is, to say the least of it, a great want of consideration of the feelings of those who would like to see the conclusion of a play.

The Galley Slave.—Bartley Campbell's company will play the Galley Slave to-night, also at matinee Saturday afternoon at DeGive's opera house, and Fairfax Saturday night. The thrilling story and ingenius plot of the Galley Slave is too well known to Atlanta play-goers to need repeating. The language, plot and dramatic situations are all fine. Fairfax is an excellent drama. There is a good tone of actual life about it. It is a story of the sunny south, and will be presented by a strong company.

McIntyre & Heath's Southern Minstrels.—Tuesday night, 31st, this organization will occupy DeGive's opera house. Their entertainments are reported as being above the average. The company is a large one, the songs are new, and some of the voices are very good. The negro business of these minstrels is said to be especially commendable. The California quartette is receiving excellent notices.

Banker's Daughter.—Collier's Union Square Combination will produce this play at DeGive's opera house Wednesday night. Success has crowned the efforts of this combination all through the country. An engagement has just been closed at the Academy of Music in New Orleans, and the Picayune says: "The company is a strong one, and the play one of the best of modern dramas. Great care has been used in preparing the scenery for the piece, and the result is a smooth and pleasing entertainment."

Terrible Loss of Life.

Millions of rats, mice, cats, bed-bugs, roaches lose their lives by collision with "Rough on Rats." Sold by druggists at 15 cents.

Special inducements to contractors and builders wanting Lime by car load. Write or call on W S Wilson & Bro., Sole Agents Catoosa Lime.
940-jan-22-sun-tues-fri

At the Kimball from Georgia.

R. W. Harris, J. G. Mays, Augusta; J. R. Allen, Cuthbert; J. C. Smith, Hoganville; U. B. Frost, LaGrange; C. H. Phinizy, Augusta; A. H. Cox, LaGrange; J. W. Bracker, Macon; J. P. Dearing, Covington; A. G. West and wife, Cedartown; J. B. Parks, Greensboro; C. A. Reitz, Savannah; M. C. Lowe, Hapeville; T. L. Sutton, McDonough.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Go to hop at skating hall to-night, commencing at 9:30.

Young Men's Christian Association—To-night Dr. W. E. Boggs will instruct Sunday-school teachers and others interested on the subject of the Sunday-school lesson for next Sabbath at the hall. All are invited to attend.

PERSONAL.

Pauline Markham and company are at the Kimball.

Captain D. C. Balentine, of Ohio, has located in Atlanta.

Mr F. Breslau, representing the well known Star mills of New York and Connecticut, is here in the interest of his company. He has rooms at the Kimball.

Mr. Edward Mercer yesterday received by mail, a deed to a lot in Florida—the gift of Mr. Hamilton Diston. He also received at the same time a certificate for ten shares of paid up stock in the Atlantic and Gulf Coast canal and the Okeechobee land company of Florida.

Call and examine the Type Writer or send for circular. The pen superseded. A. T. Cooledge, state agent, 6½ Whitehall street. jan25—d3t

CROSSING THE STREETS.

THE CINCINNATI AND GEORGIA RAILROAD QUESTION.

The Recent Ordinance Passed by the City Council—Mayor English Makes Reply to Several Points in the Interview with Major McCracken—What the Ordinance Means.

Mayor's Office, Atlanta, Ga., January 26, 1882.—To the Public: An interview, published in the Constitution of this morning, with Major McCracken, chief engineer of the Cincinnati and Georgia railroad, known as the Cole road, and an editorial in the same issue, are entitled to some notice from me, as mayor of the city.

The matter discussed in the interview and editorial referred to, is the passage by the city council, at a meeting on last Tuesday night, of an ordinance to prevent any railroad from invading any street in this city without permission from the city authorities. Major McCracken seems to consider this a fight upon his road, and while it is, perhaps, true that the work proposed to be done by the road was the cause of the passage of the ordinance, I deny that there is any hostility on the part of either myself or the city council towards either the major or his road. I desire, and I believe every member of the general council desires, to aid in every reasonable way the progress of that work, and I would not, nor would the city council, throw any unnecessary obstacle of any kind in the way of the construction of that road.

Major McCracken, as I understand, claims the right to cross any street in Atlanta at such grade as he may desire, provided he places the street on either side in as good condition as they were before. I deny his right to go along or to cross any street in Atlanta without the permission of the city council. If the position taken by Major McCracken is correct, the city government and our citizens are at the mercy of the railroad authorities, and any railroad now or hereafter passing through the city can fill up as high, or dig down as low on the public streets as it may desire without even consultation with the city authorities, thereby changing the grade of the streets at their pleasure.

The subject of this railroad crossing the streets of the city was referred by the council at its last regular meeting to the street committee, the city engineer and myself. On last Tuesday I went in company with Mr. Knapp, the chairman of that committee, and the city engineer to look at the proposed work. After an examination of the streets about which much complaint had been made to me, I went, in company with the same gentlemen to Major McCracken's office to see him upon the subject. He met me in what I considered an offensive manner, and declined in substance to recognize that the city had any authority in the premises. I called on Major McCracken in the most amicable mood, and with an earnest desire to prevent any difficulty on the subject, but instead of the major meeting me in the same spirit, he declined really to recognize that I had any authority in the matter. A meeting of the city council had been called for the same night to consider the proposed sale of the fair grounds, and after that subject was disposed of I brought this matter of the railroad before the city council. I stated the question fairly to the council as I understood it, and as I think every member of the council will agree, and a motion was made that the ordinance committee be directed to prepare an ordinance on the subject. That motion prevailed unanimously, I believe, and the committee retired and prepared and reported the ordinance which was published in yesterday's Constitution. It was adopted, I think, unanimously, without any discussion whatever. The ordinance is a mere assertion by the council of jurisdiction over the streets of the city.

I am only acting in this matter as the representative of the city government, and through them of the people. If the public desire that the managers of this road, and of roads that may come into the city in the future, shall build their tracks along and across streets in this city as they may desire, I surely, as an individual, have no more right to object than any other citizen, and if I and the council believed this to be the public wish, we would certainly consider it our duty to step aside and make no interference with this company or any other company.

I am advised that unless a railroad company has express authority in its charter it cannot cross any street in this city in such manner as to interfere with an existing grade without the permission of the mayor and general council, and I am informed that there is no such express provision in the charter of the Cole road. The charter of the city gives to the mayor and general council full power and authority to establish the grades of streets, and when grades have been so established, I do not believe they can be changed by a railroad company for the purpose of laying a track across or along them, certainly not, unless they had express authority to do so, given them by the legislature. I, in common with our citizens, did everything in my power to aid the Cole company in procuring its charter. I have done everything I could to aid them in building their road. The great advantage it will be to Atlanta is indisputable, and I would not, if I could, hinder its progress in any manner whatever. But the evil existing in our city from railroads crossing the public streets, is, I think, sufficient, and I do not desire that that evil should be increased while I am at the head of the city government. No citizen stops at the Whitehall street crossing to await the passage and switching of trains, who does not wish that the authorities, in the early days of Atlanta, had been prudent enough to require the railroad track at that point to be low enough to be bridged, and the failure to take proper steps in that direction when the road was built, or soon after and before the city was built up around, caused the great danger to human life which we daily witness at this point; and if Atlanta is to be the great railroad center we hope for, and the city authorities yield their jurisdiction over the streets to railroad companies that may enter the city, the danger to life and property at such crossings will be incalculable.

In my address to the council in the beginning of this year, I said:

> I call especial attention to the great danger to human life and limb at our several railroad crossings, and especially Whitehall street. At the last session of the legislature a charter was obtained for a belt railroad, which, I presume, will speedily be built. This should obviate the difficulty to a very great extent, as it is understood it will stop the switching and the passing of freight trains almost entirely through the city. But whether this belt road be built or not, the danger mentioned has become too great to be tolerated longer. While I desire, and you will desire, to place no unnecessary restrictions upon railroads, the safety and convenience to our people and visitors are of more importance than any other consideration. I have not given this subject the attention during the past year that I had intended, having waited to see what would be done about the belt railroad, but I shall call your special attention to the matter at a very early day, and urge some positive and definite action.

To show my consistency on this subject, I state to you that I shall bring before the council at its next meeting the question of taking positive action to remedy the evils and dangers alluded to in the above extract from my address. I believe it is more important that the streets along which the public of all classes and conditions must pass on foot and in vehicles, should be kept free and unobstructed, than that railroad companies should have special privileges. At the same time, any company that may come before the city council while I am mayor, to obtain permission to construct a railroad through the city, will find me anxious and willing to do everything in my power to aid them, consistantly with a proper regard for the public interest.

Major McCracken concludes his interview by saying: "The wicked may probably see the cat in the meal tub." I do not know to whom, or to what Major McCracken alludes in this remark, but any statement or insinuation that any member of the general council or myself were actuated by any other than the purest and most conscientious motives in this matter, is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. If I and the council have erred in this matter, it has been from an honest desire to serve the city, and without improper motives of any kind whatever. My experience has been that it is the wicked themselves who presume wrong in others.

I hope and request, if Major McCracken alludes to me, that he will come out over his own signature and state fully and explicitly to what he alludes.

Since writing the above I have noticed in the Post-Appeal that Major McCracken states that this ordinance had been prepared for three weeks before it was offered. This is untrue. The ordinance committee, as stated above, retired into the adjoining room and prepared the ordinance while the council discussed other matters.

J. W. English.

THE RAILROAD ORDINANCE.

Expressions of Opinion by Members of Council.

Yesterday the theme of conversation in the city was the late ordinance passed by the city council in reference to the grading for railroads inside the city limits. The interview with Major McCracken was decidedly the sensation, and absorbed everything else. A reporter of The Constitution succeeded in getting the following expressions of opinion from the various members of council and the aldermanic board. Mr. Ryan was sick and could not see the reporter, and Dr. Pinson and Dr. Mitchell could not be seen. Below, however, are enough for the needs of the present:

The first man approached was Mr. Zach Adamson, one of the new councilmen. He said:

"I voted for the ordinance because I thought it was a proper law to enact. I don't think we ought to allow any railroad to run roughshod over the city. There is nothing in the ordinance that any corporation could object to. It is as I said a proper law, and I shall not vote to repeal it."

Councilman Beatie said in answer to some querries: "I have been too busy to consider the matter fully this morning, and I have no opinion that would be of value to any one. I don't see that there is any necessity for any grave difficulty between the railroad officials and the city authorities. The matter of determining the grades should be mutually agreed upon. After considering the question fully I may decide to vote for a repeal of the ordinance. I am perfectly willing to adjust the matter if it can be done but as representatives of the people I think we are entitled to be treated with more respect than Major McCracken showed for us. I can hardly say what I will do."

Councilman Payne said—"This matter is not understood by the people I think. If the people could understand the matter as it is, I am satisfied that they would say that the council was right in passing this ordinance. It seems to be nothing but a little misunderstanding between the railroad company and the city authorities. As I understand it Major McCracken treated the council with contempt. He said to the mayor that he ought to go back to his office and remain there, where he belonged. That he was going through the town and thattoo without having him to interfere with his business; that he did not propose to be dictated to by the council. In view of all these facts I think the council had a perfect right to pass the ordinance. I do not think it is a harsh law. Any sensible man will see that it does not require any more than the citizens of Atlanta require of the city council. At any rate I am opposed to repealing it."

Councilman Jack Johnson when questioned said:

"I am a railroad man by profession, and I could certainly not intentionally damage a line. I feel friendly towards this road. I have looked into the matter, and I think we have been a little too hasty in passing this ordinance. I think, however, that both sides are to be blamed in a measure. From what I have heard it appears that Major McCracken expresses himself as being ready to do what is right, and he doubtless is, and I am sure that we can adjust matters satisfactorily."

Councilman Knapp, chairman of the street committee, said: "I don't think there was any occasion for either the introduction or passage of such an ordinance. In the first case, the requiring of a railroad company to make application and at the same time to say to the city council where the streets, alleys and squares that they would cross lay, would be but giving to the city council information as to the location of their line, which they would not want to do for various reasons. Parties learning where the right of way would be would naturally step in and buy up the land and take advantage of the necessities of the road. As to the matter now in dispute, I went with the mayor and the city engineer out upon the works, and as far as I could judge I saw nothing at all with which we could find fault. In fact, we found that Major McCracken was willing to do anything that the city would ask of him that was within the bounds of reason, but at the same time would not concede the right of the city to control him in his work, nor did he consider that there was any occasion for asking their consent. We even found him willing to put down much better crossings than any of the other roads have put down. I scarcely think that the city ought to ask a railroad company to place the streets over which they cross in a better condition than they were in before the railroad started its work. But in Major McCracken's case he has offered to put them in really a better condition than they were in before, and without expense to the city. When calling his attention to the grade by which they would cross Mitchell street, it was intimated to him that he should cross on a level with the track of the Central railroad, and that the dirt intervening between the two tracks should be removed by him and used in filling a hollow on the street beyond where Elliott crosses Mitchell. He very willingly agreed to do the work which legally the city could not insist on his doing. And in reference to Fair street and other streets he was requested to have heavy planks put down on the road approaching the Macon and Brunswick railroad track and the intervening place between the tracks and those of the Central railroad. In fact, I might say that every suggestion that we have made to Major McCracken he has received kindly, and in many cases acted on. He appears to be willing to be willing do all that the city officials could ask of him. The great objection that Major McCracken seems to have to petitioning the city council is that it might imply that the authority of the city council was paramount to that from which they derived their charter. Or, in other words, they are simply doing what the legislature of the state had given them power to do without consulting the council, but at the same time having the interests of the city and citizens in view. I think on mature reflection, and after conversation with some members of the council, that they will be willing to repeal the ordinance. Understanding as well as I do the immense benefit this road will be to Atlanta, and having information from most reliable sources that if encouraged by the city the company will create very large railroad shops here, the cost of which will be $400,000, it will be exceedingly impolitic for the city council to in any way antagonize the future."

Councilman Reynolds said: "I am in favor of a railroad keeping within the bounds of the grades that are necessary for the city. This road should be encouraged in every particular. I think that our action was entirely premature. I am in favor of public improvements—railroads, manufacturing or anything else, I am in favor of repealing the law against the railroad."

Councilman Howell said: "The matter came up at a very late hour in the session, and I had no time to post myself on it, and I thought at the time that it ought to have been looked into. I voted for the ordinance upon the strength of a statement made by the mayor and members of the council. As soon as I informed myself more fully on the subject, I am satisfied that we made a mistake in passing that ordinance as no obstacle should be put in the way of any enterprise coming into the city."

The Constitution also got opinions from the members of the aldermanic board. Mr. Beermann said: "Mayor English and certain members of the council called on Major McCracken, who told them that he would have nothing to do with them and the council had nothing to do but to pass the ordinance. I think the law is a good one and I shall not vote for its repeal."

Alderman Lowry said: "I am for the railroads, but I think the ordinance is a good one for Atlanta. I think that corporations should be taught to show some respect for our city. We have attained a size now that demands as much. I am opposed to repealing the law. As far as the location of the shops and offices is concerned, that will be a matter of business; and will not be governed by any ordinances Atlanta can pass."

Alderman Healey said: "I favored the ordinance and I am opposed to its repeal, because I think that all the differences can be settled without resorting to that."

REDUCTION! REDUCTION!

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

Will offer for the next THIRTY DAYS extra inducements throughout their entire establishment

DRY GOODS, CARPETS,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

Being anxious to close out many lines of goods to make room for Spring purchases.

CLOAKS, DOLMANS, CIRCULARS, ULSTERS and JACKETS at Great Sacrifice.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

AGENTS BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS. 66 and 68 Whitehall St.

OVERCOATS!
REVERSIBLES!
ULSTERETTES!
NOBBY BUSINESS SUITS!
ELEGANT DRESS SUITS!
LARGE INVOICE! NEW DESIGNS!
JUST OPENED
—AT—
HIRSCH BROS.,
42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA.
671 sep18—d1y un cham boy & co

Letter List.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Atlanta—county of Fulton, state of Georgia—post-office, January 21, 1882:

A—H D Archincloss, B Alexander, H T Allen, John Adams, Jacob Annes, J E Ausley, S. Acnner, Miss Lou Arnold, Mattie Alexander 2

B—Mary Besie, Antha Bayas, D C Bacon, Eck Boyd, Frank Bradbury, Eddie Brown, Dr Ed Barry, Frank Berker, Felix Brian, Hood Birch, Mary C Brown, George J Brett, Henry Briddle, J R Brown, John Bryant, Nathan Beavers, James N Bell, J O Brown, Lies Bell, A P Barrett, M B Belknap, Moses Blalock, W K Billows (2), N Beadles, Sim Bisset, R W Bird, R S Boner, Beice & Morgan, Mrs W H Blanchard, R W Boyd, R N Boyd, Landy Barrow, John Buston, Thos W Brooks, W O Beatt, Willie Bogayrika, W L Baldwin, Lewis Bault, Chas O Bowen, O Baswell, Nellie Blalock, Nettie C Bass, Alice Black, Miss Lou and Rebecca Bond, Miss Lennie Branham, Mattie Berry.

C—Susie C Carter, Sue E Collin, Miss O Choice, Miss Vina Coles, George Chapman, M Coleman, Clough & Warner, H E Choen, R F Craig, B S Curry, J W Corley, Andy Carter, W S Coleman, William Clayton, Prof Wm Clarke, W B Cummings, W E Cooper, Walter Crowder, W H Craig, W M Cheshire, Wm Couray, W H Chase, Rebecca Cowart, Prince Cunty, James F Curtis, J E Carter, Issac Camp, Harris Cross, George W Crawford, William Cochran.

D—H Desstin, Mrs S Degley, S C Dunkin, Pauline Dunlap, James M Duesberry, George T Dawson, George B Deas, J B Darnell, C W Dabney, 2, W L Dunning, D W Dilan.

E—Bettie Ernest, M E Edwards & Co, Dr M B Ellis 2, M E Edwards, W S Evans, Jackson Echolas.

F—Henry Freeman, G M Fishbuck, John Fumkor, Emily Forest, Jessie Frost, S Foster, Thomas Feens, W Flemming, Fannie L Fain, Effie Finley, Ellen Foster, Miss B L Flemming.

G—W A Griffin, Joe Gray, Lizzie Grubb, Mrs H E Goode, J H Griffin, John G Glen.

H—Holleman & Co, D B Hester, C M Hitchcock, Frank Hill, Ed Hars, Hamp Holt 2, G W Harris, H Hemming, Jim Hall, James Hemphill, Joe Harvey, Isaac Hick, J H Hilton, L B Hutchison, Marcus Hooper, L Howard, R Hucrabee, R J Hoffman, T Hall, T Hinton, S H Harnock, W C Howard, W F Hunt, Sally Autchings, Mrs Sue Harris Howard, Lenie Howell, Thomas C Hoag, Lehim Harris, Willie A Hicks.

J—S R John, N E Jones, Wash Johnson, Walter Jones, W P Jacob, Wyley Jones, Samuel Johnson, Susan Jackson, John Johnson, Miss Mary Jackson, J W Johnson, 2, J C Johnson, Howard Johnson, W Jackson, H C Jackson, Daniel Johnson, Neal Jinkens, C H Johnson, Dooley Jackson, Marthia Johnson, W J Jones.

K—Mrs W Keltner, Porter King, John Kallagan, J M Kelty, John Kenderland, John C Key.

L—J H Lawson, J F Lewrence, Jas F Lynch, Hampton K Lea, E M Lamar, W T Lineck.

M—John Marman, J A Mosle, James A Mitchem, John Moore, J W Mercer, James Mulhany, John Moris, John Mitchell, John McEwan, W H Mansfield, Minerva McHenry, Samuel McDowell S M McDowell, S M Murry, Rosy Mauran, Rebecca Morgan, R M McCord, W M Miller, H A Moore, S E Martin.

N—Julius Noland, J S Norris, Rev R J Nelson, John L Neal, Miss Dora Nelson, Lillian Neal.

O—Kate Ocameron, W W Oliver, W S Osgood, Rachel Oby.

P—A J Parkes, Joe S Perkins, John Potts, Isaac Phelps, James E Pate, Susan E Powell, Lenora Phesi, Howard Price, Sarah Parish, James Phillips.

Q—Samuel A Quarles.

R—J D Reeves, W G Reeves, Wiley Ross, W B Ross, W F Renard, A B Bibe, Augustus Rufford, A A Robinson, Wm Richson, M Robertson, Julia Rivers, Lenard Ratteree, L J Roberts, M H Roberts, Recilla Redding, Pet Ross, R Russell, Ellen Reed, Sarah Ramsey, Mrs Sallie Rossor, Winnie Ross, Mrs George Reid.

S—J W Speer, John Scott, J W Stowes, J B Swiss, Joe J Smith, John H Stillman, T W Simmons, Juda Stephens, Julia Stephens, Jennie Saye, Kate Sullivan, W O Stevenson, W B Scott, A J Stapler, Scott & Hilly, A A Stilson, A Stagg, A Sanford, Mr Scott, Smyth & Co, Mr Stanton, A D Staton, T W Simonds, Sally Shaw, S J Summers, Morthia Smith.

T—J S Tuker, Mrs James Thomas, Lucy Tatum, Manny Thompson, Rhoda Turner 2, Sarah Taylor, W H Terrie 3, Mrs W Terry, W E Taylor, J R Tucker, J R Turner, Nancy Tucker.

V—J E Van Epps.

W—Louis Williamson, Lena Walwood, B Walker, A W Williams, Mrs J Wilder, Cyrus White, Emma P Williams, C S Winsted, E J Wilson, Jory Wilson, G A Wulkot, H B Wilborn, James Winkfield, Margaret G Winchester, Mrs J Weller, J W Watson, James F Wilson, Lee Whitaker, Runs Wright, Sam Wilst, Warren Whillock, Polly Walton.

Y—H Youngblood (2), Frank Young, B Yate.

BENJAMIN CONLEY, P. M.

Cotton Butter Oil

Is a pure vegetable oil, such as the Patriarchs used, whose stomachs and lungs lasted them from five to nine hundred years, without, as far as we know, their ever having either the dyspepsia or consumption. It is as wholesome and delicate as Olive Oil. Ask your grocer for it, and be sure you get the right brand. See advertisement.
882—jan22 1w

Go to W S Wilson & Bro. to buy Lime. They are sole agents of the celebrated Catoosa Lime.
940-jan22-sun-tues-fri

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
And No Mistake,
—AT—
HASKELL & SHULHAFER'S,
54 Whitehall street.

Call early and secure the best.
M. FRANKLIN,
Receiver.

All parties indebted to the above firm are requested to make immediate settlement at their store.
M. FRANKLIN,
jan27—d1t 8thp Receiver.

Lime, Lime. Send to W S Wilson & Bro, for lime
940-jan22-sun-tues-fri

A Yoke of Oxen and a Mule.

Steven's Pottery, Ga., August 18, 1881.

Dear Sir: I had a yoke of oxen whose necks became very sore from the yoke. As I could not afford to stop them from work, I was apprehensive that Sanodine would not make a cure. But to my gratification they were cured in a few days. It also made a speedy cure of a bad running sore on one of my mules and on the foot of one of my workmen. I consider it a valuable medicine. Respectfully, etc., Henry Stevens.

Price 50 cents. Sold everywhere.
jan22—d1w

KENNESAW ROUTE.
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The following Time Card goes into effect January 15, 1882:

NORTH BOUND.

NO. 3 WESTERN EXPRESSS—Daily.

Leave Atlanta	5 10 am
Arrive Marietta	5 56 am
" Cartersville	7 17 am
" Kingston	7 47 am
" Dalton	9 20 am
" Chattanooga	10 50 am

NO. 11—DAY EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.

Leave Atlanta	8 05 am
Arrive Marietta	8 57 am
Cartersville	10 01 am
" Kingston	10 27 am
" Dalton	12 04 pm
" Chattanooga	1 50 pm

NO 1—FAST EXPRESS—Daily.

Leave Atlanta	2 15 pm
Arrive Marietta	3 02 pm
" Cartersville	4 04 pm
" Dalton	5 57 pm
" Chattanooga	7 35 pm

NO 17—LIMITED EXPRESS—Daily except Saturdays

Leave Atlanta	12 05 am
" Marietta	12 51 am
" Acworth	1 23 am
" Cartersville	1 53 am
" Kingston	2 19 am
Arrive Dalton	3 44 am
" Chattanooga	5 10 am

LOCAL EXPRESS—NORTH—Daily except Sundays

Leave Atlanta	5 10 pm
Arrive Bolton	5 27 pm
" Gilmore	5 34 pm
" Vinings	5 39 pm
" McIvor's	5 41 pm
" Smyrna	5 49 pm
" Marietta	6 05 pm
" Big Shanty	6 26 pm
" Acworth	6 42 pm
" Allatoona	7 03 pm
" Stegalls	7 18 pm
" Cartersville	7 30 pm
" Rogers	7 40 pm
" Cass	7 45 pm
Arrive Kingston	8 00 pm

No 1 carries Pullman Cars Atlanta to Louisville, Atlanta to Cincinnati, New Orleans to Washington.

No 17 carries Pullman Cars Atlanta to Rockwood, which is open to receive passengers at Union Depot at 9 pm.

SOUTH BOUND.

NO 4—FAST EXPRESS.

Leave Chattanooga	7 30 am
" Dalton	9 29 am
" Kingston	10 51 am
" Cartersville	11 20 am
" Marietta	12 26 pm
Arrive Atlanta	1 15 pm

NO 2—SOUTHERN EXPRESS.

Leaves Chattanooga	3 00 pm
" Dalton	4 30 pm
" Kingston	5 55 pm
" Cartersville	6 21 pm
" Marietta	7 37 pm
Arrive Atlanta	8 30 pm

NO 12—LIMITED EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday

Leave Chattanooga	11 15 pm
" Dalton	12 46 am
" Kingston	2 20 am
" Cartersville	2 50 am
" Marietta	3 52 am
Arrive Atlanta	4 43 am

ROME EXPRESS.

Leave Kingston	7 00 am
Arrive Cass	7 18 am
" Rogers	7 23 am
" Cartersville	7 38 am
" Stegalls	7 54 am
" Allatoona	8 03 am
" Acworth	8 20 am
" Big Shanty	8 37 am
" Marietta	8 58 am
" Ruffs	9 13 am
" Smyrna	9 13 am
" Melvor's	9 23 am
" Vinings	9 27 am
" Gilmore	9 32 am
" Belton	9 40 am
Arrive Atlanta	10 05 am

No 4 carries Pullman Cars Cincinnati to Atlanta, Washington to New Orleans.

No 12 carries Pullman Cars Louisville to Atlanta, Rockwood to Atlanta

B. W. WRENN, Gen Pass Agt.
R. A. ANDERSON, Superintendent.
tl- dtf

DRY GOODS NOTICE.

JOHN KEELY

"The Leader of Low Prices."

Closing out the residue of his immense exposition stock.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE
BARGAINS
BARGAINS IN CLOAKS

About 600 Cloaks, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Ulsters, Dolmans and Jackets, at

HALF PRICE!
BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS.
—ABOUT—
5,000 YARDS
—BEAUTIFUL—
SOLID AND FANCY.
DRESS GOODS.
(Note Prices.)
Goods for 12 1-2 cts worth 25.
Goods for 15 cts worth 30.
Goods for 20 cts worth 40.
Goods for 25 cts worth 50.
—A Superb Line of—
BLACK CASHMERES.
Best Value Ever Offered.
BARGAINS IN
UNDERWEAR!
LADIES', GENTLEMEN S AND CHILDREN'S

Ladies' heavy weight Merino undervests at 50c, good value for 75c the world over.

Beautiful Goods at 75c worth $1.25.

25 Dozen Gents' heavy weight undershirts at 75c, worth $1.25.

A lot of broken lines in Children's Underwear, Vests, Drawers, Union Suits, etc., at prices to close out.

GREAT BARGAINS!
BARGAINS IN BLANKETS!
BLANKETS!
BLANKETS!
BLANKETS!

Come and buy them at closing out prices. No stock to be carried over. Must have room for spring goods. Must go. No space to carry them.

BARGAINS IN FLANNELS!
BARGAINS IN SKIRTS!
BARGAINS IN HOSIERY!
Bargains in every Department, at
JOHN KEELY'S
"The Leader of Low Prices."

D. H. DOUGHERTY.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
TO REDUCE STOCK!

I do not ask you to buy of me on a score of mere friendship, for friendship is one thing and business is another. But I do solicit you to call and see for yourself I am having a rousing trade. The cause is LOW PRICES, and don't you forget it!

CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

Does the water in your town or city need Filtering? If so, go at once to McBride & Co's and secure right to manufacture the "GateCity Stone Water Filter." Without a doubt it is the best Filterer in the world. Every Druggist and Liquor Dealer must have one.

jan 16d1vabove we re top col

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 6⅝d; in New York, at 12c; in Atlanta, at 11¼c.

Weather.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, slightly warmer fair weather, southwest to northwest winds, slight changes in barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
KIMBALL HOUSE, January 26, 10:31, P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.22	60	54	S.	Fresh	.00	Foggy
Augusta	30.24	54	...	S. W.	Light	.00	Clear.
Palestine							
Galveston	30.12	68	68	S.	Fresh	.00	Foggy
Indianola	29.09	67	67	S. E.	Fresh	.01	Cloudy.
Key West	29.25	75	...	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.20	64	...	S. W.	Light	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.19	64	61	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Port Eads	30.21	64	63	S.	Light	.00	Clear.
Pensacola	30.22	67	66	S. E.	Light	.09	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.26	62	...	S.	Light	.00	Foggy

NOTE—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 2 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 9 to 14 inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., January 26, 1882.

TIME.	Barometer	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
6:31 a. m.	30.24	41	39	E.	Fresh	.01	Lt. rain.
10:31 "	30.28	46	44	E.	Fresh	.00	Foggy
2:00 p. m.							
2:31 "	30.19	56	54	S.	Fresh	.01	Cloudy.
6:31 "	30.23	[illegible]	55	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy
10:31 "	30.22	60	54	S.	Fresh	.00	Foggy.

Mean daily bar...... 30.217 | Maximum ther.......... 65.0
Mean daily ther.... 52.5 | Minimum ther.......... 36.0
Mean daily humid 88.7 | Total rainfall.......... .02

H HALL,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

CENTENNIAL BUILDING.

For superior quality of SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES in Gold, Silver and Steel, you will find the place at No. 5 Whitehall street. Be not induced to pay high prices for inferior goods. I guarantee a perfect fit of every pair I sell, and as I only keep the very best of Lenses in White and Tinted, guarantee every pair to give satisfaction for four years. Give me a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

A. F. PICKERT,
Wholesale and Retail Jeweler.

jan8-dtf 8th p un wea

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Georgia Lodge meets to-night. Installation of officers. A full attendance desired.

W. G. BROWNE,
jan27—d1t Reporter.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE TWO ORPHANS.—Last night at DeGive's opera house, Miss Pauline Markham appeared as "Louise, the Blind Girl," in the above play. It is a popular play, and one which, while sad, never fails to attract good audiences. A smaller, more girlish looking actress than Miss Markham, is more apt to give a perfect rendition of the character, at the same time this really beautiful lady acted the part with vigor and intelligence. Miss Helen Grayson as Henrietta, and Mary Breyer as LaFrochard, were natural and effective. Taken as a whole, the play was rendered very well.

One word must be said of the audience, the recent fashion of coming late to the opera house is an annoyance to many. The inopportune laughter and applause of the upper gallery is becoming quite a nuisance, and should be remedied. And the actual leaving, or preparation to leave by many during the last act, is, to say the least of it, a great want of consideration of the feelings of those who would like to see the conclusion of a play.

THE GALLEY SLAVE.—Bartley Campbell's company will play the Galley Slave to-night, also at matinee Saturday afternoon at DeGive's opera house, and Fairfax Saturday night. The thrilling story and ingenius plot of the Galley Slave is too well known to Atlanta play-goers to need repeating. The language, plot and dramatic situations are all fine. Fairfax is an excellent drama. There is a good tone of actual life about it. It is a story of the sunny south, and will be presented by a strong company.

MCINTYRE & HEATH'S SOUTHERN MINSTRELS.—Tuesday night, 31st, this organization will occupy DeGive's opera house. Their entertainments are reported as being above the average. The company is a large one, the songs are new, and some of the voices are very good. The negro business of these minstrels is said to be especially commendable. The California quartette is receiving excellent notices.

BANKER'S DAUGHTER.—Collier's Union Square Combination will produce this play at DeGive's opera house Wednesday night. Success has crowned the efforts of this combination all through the country. An engagement has just been closed at the Academy of Music in New Orleans, and the Picayune says: "The company is a strong one, and the play one of the best of modern dramas. Great care has been used in preparing the scenery for the piece, and the result is a smooth and pleasing entertainment."

Terrible Loss of Life.

Millions of rats, mice, cats, bed-bugs, roaches lose their lives by collision with "Rough on Rats." Sold by druggists at 15 cents.

Special inducements to contractors and builders wanting Lime by car load. Write or call on W S Wilson & Bro., Sole Agents Catoosa Lime.

940-jan-22-sun-tues-fri

At the Kimball from Georgia.

R. W. Harris, J. G. Mays, Augusta; J. R. Allen, Cuthbert; J. C. Smith, Hoganville; U. B. Frost, LaGrange; C. H. Phinizy, Augusta; A. H. Cox, LaGrange; J. W. Bracker, Macon; J. P. Dearing, Covington; A. G. West and wife, Cedartown; J. B. Parks, Greensboro; C. A. Reitz, Savannah; M. C. Lowe, Hapeville; T. L. Sutton, McDonough.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Go to hop at skating hall to-night, commencing at 9:30.

Young Men's Christian Association—To-night Dr. W. E. Boggs will instruct Sunday-school teachers and others interested on the subject of the Sunday-school lesson for next Sabbath at the hall. All are invited to attend.

PERSONAL.

Pauline Markham and company are at the Kimball.

Captain D. C. Balentine, of Ohio, has located in Atlanta.

Mr F. Breslau, representing the well known Star mills of New York and Connecticut, is here in the interest of his company. He has rooms at the Kimball.

Mr. Edward Mercer yesterday received by mail, a deed to a lot in Florida—the gift of Mr. Hamilton Diston. He also received at the same time a certificate for ten shares of paid up stock in the Atlantic and Gulf Coast canal and the Okeechobee land company of Florida.

Call and examine the Type Writer or send for circular. The pen superseded. A. T. Cooledge, state agent, 6½ Whitehall street. jan25—d3t

REDUCTION! REDUCTION!

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

Will offer for the next THIRTY DAYS extra inducements throughout their entire establishment

DRY GOODS, CARPETS,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

Being anxious to close out many lines of goods to make room for Spring purchases.

CLOAKS, DOLMANS, CIRCULARS, ULSTERS and JACKETS at Great Sacrifice.

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OVERCOATS!
REVERSIBLES!
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LARGE INVOICE! NEW DESIGNS!
JUST OPENED
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HIRSCH BROS.,

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CROSSING THE STREETS.

THE CINCINNATI AND GEORGIA RAILROAD QUESTION.

The Recent Ordinance Passed by the City Council—Mayor English Makes Reply to Several Points in the Interview with Major McCracken—What the Ordinance Means.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga., January 26, 1882.—To the Public: An interview, published in the CONSTITUTION of this morning, with Major McCracken, chief engineer of the Cincinnati and Georgia railroad, known as the Cole road, and an editorial in the same issue, are entitled to some notice from me, as mayor of the city.

The matter discussed in the interview and editorial referred to, is the passage by the city council, at a meeting on last Tuesday night, of an ordinance to prevent any railroad from invading any street in this city without permission from the city authorities. Major McCracken seems to consider this a fight upon his road, and while it is, perhaps, true that the work proposed to be done by the road was the cause of the passage of the ordinance, I deny that there is any hostility on the part of either myself or the city council towards either the major or his road. I desire, and I believe every member of the general council desires, to aid in every reasonable way the progress of that work, and I would not, nor would the city council, throw any unnecessary obstacle of any kind in the way of the construction of that road.

Major McCracken, as I understand, claims the right to cross any street in Atlanta at such grade as he may desire, provided he places the street on either side in as good condition as they were before. I deny his right to go along or to cross any street in Atlanta without the permission of the city council. If the position taken by Major McCracken is correct, the city government and our citizens are at the mercy of the railroad authorities, and any railroad now or hereafter passing through the city can fill up as high, or dig down as low on the public streets as it may desire without even consultation with the city authorities, thereby changing the grade of the streets at their pleasure.

The subject of this railroad crossing the streets of the city was referred by the council at its last regular meeting to the street committee, the city engineer and myself. On last Tuesday I went in company with Mr. Knapp, the chairman of that committee, and the city engineer to look at the proposed work. After an examination of the streets about which much complaint had been made to me, I went, in company with the same gentlemen to Major McCracken's office to see him upon the subject. He met me in what I considered an offensive manner, and declined in substance to recognize that the city had any authority in the premises. I called on Major McCracken in the most amicable mood, and with an earnest desire to prevent any difficulty on the subject, but instead of the major meeting me in the same spirit, he declined really to recognize that I had any authority in the matter. A meeting of the city council had been called for the same night to consider the proposed sale of the fair grounds, and after that subject was disposed of I brought this matter of the railroad before the city council. I stated the question fairly to the council as I understood it, and as I think every member of the council will agree, and a motion was made that the ordinance committee be directed to prepare an ordinance on the subject. That motion prevailed unanimously, I believe, and the committee retired and prepared and reported the ordinance which was published in yesterday's CONSTITUTION. It was adopted, I think, unanimously, without any discussion whatever. The ordinance is a mere assertion by the council of jurisdiction over the streets of the city.

I am only acting in this matter as the representative of the city government, and through them of the people. If the public desire that the managers of this road, and of roads that may come into the city in the future, shall build their tracks along and across streets in this city as they may desire, I surely, as an individual, have no more right to object than any other citizen, and if I and the council believed this to be the public wish, we would certainly consider it our duty to step aside and make no interference with this company or any other company.

I am advised that unless a railroad company has express authority in its charter it cannot cross any street in this city in such manner as to interfere with an existing grade without the permission of the mayor and general council, and I am informed that there is no such express provision in the charter of the Cole road. The charter of the city gives to the mayor and general council full power and authority to establish the grades of streets, and when grades have been so established, I do not believe they can be changed by a railroad company for the purpose of laying a track across or along them, certainly not, unless they had express authority to do so, given them by the legislature. I, in common with our citizens, did everything in my power to aid the Cole company in procuring its charter. I have done everything I could to aid them in building their road. The great advantage it will be to Atlanta is indisputable, and I would not, if I could, hinder its progress in any manner whatever. But the evil existing in our city from railroads crossing the public streets, is, I think, sufficient, and I do not desire that that evil should be increased while I am at the head of the city government. No citizen stops at the Whitehall street crossing to await the passage and switching of trains, who does not wish that the authorities, in the early days of Atlanta, had been prudent enough to require the railroad track at that point to be low enough to be bridged, and the failure to take proper steps in that direction when the road was built, or soon after and before the city was built up around, caused the great danger to human life which we daily witness at this point; and if Atlanta is to be the great railroad center we hope for, and the city authorities yield their jurisdiction over the streets to railroad companies that may enter the city, the danger to life and property at such crossings will be incalculable.

In my address to the council in the beginning of this year, I said:

> I call especial attention to the great danger to human life and limb at our several railroad crossings, and especially Whitehall street. At the last session of the legislature a charter was obtained for a belt railroad, which, I presume, will speedily be built. This should obviate the difficulty to a very great extent, as it is understood it will stop the switching and the passing of freight trains almost entirely through the city. But whether this belt road be built or not, the danger mentioned has become too great to be tolerated longer. While I desire, and you will desire, to place no unnecessary restrictions upon railroads, the safety and convenience to our people and visitors are of more importance than any other consideration. I have not given this subject the attention during the past year that I had intended, having waited to see what would be done about the belt railroad, but I shall call your special attention to the matter at a very early day, and urge some positive and definite action.

To show my consistency on this subject, I state to you that I shall bring before the council at its next meeting the question of taking positive action to remedy the evils and dangers alluded to in the above extract from my address. I believe it is more important that the streets along which the public of all classes and conditions must pass on foot and in vehicles, should be kept free and unobstructed, than that railroad companies should have special privileges. At the same time, any company that may come before the city council while I am mayor, to obtain permission to construct a railroad through the city, will find me anxious and willing to do everything in my power to aid them, consistantly with a proper regard for the public interest.

Major McCracken concludes his interview by saying: "The wicked may probably see the cat in the meal tub." I do not know to whom, or to what Major McCracken alludes in this remark, but any statement or insinuation that any member of the general council or myself were actuated by any other than the purest and most conscientious motives in this matter, is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. If I and the council have erred in this matter, it has been from an honest desire to serve the city, and without improper motives of any kind whatever. My experience has been that it is the wicked themselves who presume wrong in others.

I hope and request, if Major McCracken alludes to me, that he will come out over his own signature and state fully and explicitly to what he alludes.

Since writing the above I have noticed in the Post-Appeal that Major McCracken states that this ordinance had been prepared for three weeks before it was offered. This is untrue. The ordinance committee, as stated above, retired into the adjoining room and prepared the ordinance while the council discussed other matters.

J. W. ENGLISH.

THE RAILROAD ORDINANCE.

Expressions of Opinion by Members of Council.

Yesterday the theme of conversation in the city was the late ordinance passed by the city council in reference to the grading for railroads inside the city limits. The interview with Major McCracken was decidedly the sensation, and absorbed everything else. A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION succeeded in getting the following expressions of opinion from the various members of council and the aldermanic board. Mr. Ryan was sick and could not see the reporter, and Dr. Pinson and Dr. Mitchell could not be seen. Below, however, are enough for the needs of the present:

The first man approached was Mr. Zach Adamson, one of the new councilmen. He said:

"I voted for the ordinance because I thought it was a proper law to enact. I don't think we ought to allow any railroad to run roughshod over the city. There is nothing in the ordinance that any corporation could object to. It is as I said a proper law, and I shall not vote to repeal it."

Councilman Beatie said in answer to some querries: "I have been too busy to consider the matter fully this morning, and I have no opinion that would be of value to any one. I don't see that there is any necessity for any grave difficulty between the railroad officials and the city authorities. The matter of determining the grades should be mutually agreed upon. After considering the question fully I may decide to vote for a repeal of the ordinance. I am perfectly willing to adjust the matter if it can be done but as representatives of the people I think we are entitled to be treated with more respect than Major McCracken showed for us. I can hardly say what I will do."

Councilman Payne said—"This matter is not understood by the people I think. If the people could understand the matter as it is, I am satisfied that they would say that the council was right in passing this ordinance. It seems to be nothing but a little misunderstanding between the railroad company and the city authorities. As I understand it Major McCracken treated the council with contempt. He said to the mayor that he ought to go back to his office and remain there, where he belonged. That he was going through the town and that too without having him to interfere with his business; that he did not propose to be dictated to by the council. In view of all these facts I think the council had a perfect right to pass the ordinance. I do not think it is a harsh law. Any sensible man will see that it does not require any more than the citizens of Atlanta require of the city council. At any rate I am opposed to repealing it."

Councilman Jack Johnson when questioned said:

"I am a railroad man by profession, and I could certainly not intentionally damage a line. I feel friendly towards this road. I have looked into the matter, and I think we have been a little too hasty in passing this ordinance. I think, however, that both sides are to be blamed in a measure. From what I have heard it appears that Major McCracken expresses himself as being ready to do what is right, and he doubtless is, and I am sure that we can adjust matters satisfactorily."

Councilman Knapp, chairman of the street committee, said: "I don't think there was any occasion for either the introduction or passage of such an ordinance. In the first case, the requiring of a railroad company to make application and at the same time to say to the city council where the streets, alleys and squares that they would cross lay, would be but giving to the city council information as to the location of their line, which they would not want to do for various reasons. Parties learning where the right of way would be would naturally step in and buy up the land and take advantage of the necessities of the road. As to the matter now in dispute, I went with the mayor and the city engineer out upon the works, and as far as I could judge I saw nothing at all with which we could find fault. In fact, we found that Major McCracken was willing to do anything that the city would ask of him that was within the bounds of reason, but at the same time would not concede the right of the city to control him in his work, nor did he consider that there was any occasion for asking their consent. We even found him willing to put down much better crossings than any of the other roads have put down. I scarcely think that the city ought to ask a railroad company to place the streets over which they cross in a better condition than they were in before the railroad started its work. But in Major McCracken's case he has offered to put them in really a better condition than they were in before, and without expense to the city. When calling his attention to the grade by which they would cross Mitchell street, it was intimated to him that he should cross on a level with the track of the Central railroad, and that the dirt intervening between the two tracks should be removed by him and used in filling a hollow on the street beyond where Elliott crosses Mitchell. He very willingly agreed to do the work which legally the city could not insist on his doing. And in reference to Fair street and other streets he was requested to have heavy planks put down on the road approaching the Macon and Brunswick railroad track and the intervening place between the tracks and those of the Central railroad. In fact, I might say that every suggestion that we have made to Major McCracken he has received kindly, and in many cases acted on. He appears to be willing to be willing do all that the city officials could ask of him. The great objection that Major McCracken seems to have to petitioning the city council is that it might imply that the authority of the city council was paramount to that from which they derived their charter. Or, in other words, they are simply doing what the legislature of the state had given them power to do without consulting the council, but at the same time having the interests of the city and citizens in view. I think on mature reflection, and after conversation with some members of the council, that they will be willing to repeal the ordinance. Understanding as well as I do the immense benefit this road will be to Atlanta, and having information from most reliable sources that if encouraged by the city the company will create very large railroad shops here, the cost of which will be $400,000, it will be exceedingly impolitic for the city council to in any way antagonize the future."

Councilman Reynolds said: "I am in favor of a railroad keeping within the bounds of the grades that are necessary for the city. This road should be encouraged in every particular. I think that our action was entirely premature. I am in favor of public improvements—railroads, manufacturing or anything else, I am in favor of repealing the law against the railroad."

Councilman Howell said: "The matter came up at a very late hour in the session, and I had no time to post myself on it, and I thought at the time that it ought to have been looked into. I voted for the ordinance upon the strength of a statement made by the mayor and members of the council. As soon as I informed myself more fully on the subject, I am satisfied that we made a mistake in passing that ordinance as no obstacle should be put in the way of any enterprise coming into the city."

THE CONSTITUTION also got opinions from the members of the aldermanic board. Mr. Beermann said: "Mayor English and certain members of the council called on Major McCracken, who told them that he would have nothing to do with them and the council had nothing to do but to pass the ordinance. I think the law is a good one and I shall not vote for its repeal."

Alderman Lowry said: "I am for the railroads, but I think the ordinance is a good one for Atlanta. I think that corporations should be taught to show some respect for our city. We have attained a size now that demands as much. I am opposed to repealing the law. As far as the location of the shops and offices is concerned, that will be a matter of business, and will not be governed by any ordinances Atlanta can pass."

Alderman Healey said: "I favored the ordinance and I am opposed to its repeal, because I think that all the differences can be settled without resorting to that."

Letter List.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Atlanta—county of Fulton, state of Georgia—post-office, January 21, 1882:

A—H D Archincloss, B Alexander, H T Allen, John Adams, Jacob Annes, J E Ansley, S. Achner, Miss Lou Arnold, Mattie Alexander 2.

B—Mary Besie, Antha Bayas, D C Bacon, Eck Boyd, Frank Bradbury, Eddie Brown, Dr Ed Barry, Frank Berker, Felix Brian, Hood Birch, Mary C Brown, George J Brett, Henry Briddle, J R Brown, John Bryant, Nathan Beavers, James N Bell, J O Brown, Lies Bell, A P Barrett, M B Belknap, Moses Blalock, W K Billows (2), S Beadles, [illegible], R W Bird, R S Bomer, Beice & Morgan, Mrs W H Blanchard, R W Boyd, R N Boyd, Landy Barr w, John Buston, Thos W Brooks, W O Beatt, Willie Bogayrike, W L Baldwin, Lewis Bault, Chas O Bowen, O Baswell, Nellie Blalock, Nettie C Bass, Alice Black, Miss Lou and Rebecca Bond, Miss Lennie Branham, Mattie Berry.

C—Susie C Carter, Sue E Collin, Miss O Choice, Miss Vina Coles, George Chapman, M Coleman, Clough & Warner, H E Choen, R F Craig, B S Curry, J W Corley, Andy Carter, W S Coleman, William Clayton, Prof Wm Clarke, W B Cummings, W E Cooper, Walter Crowder, W H Craig, W M Cheshire, Wm Couray, W H Chase, Rebecca Cowart, Prince Cunty, James F Curtis, J E Carter, Issac Camp, Harris Cross, George W Crawford, William Cochran.

D—H Desstin, Mrs S Degley, S C Dunkin, Pauline Dunlap, James M Duesberry, George T Dawson, George B Deas, J B Darnell, C W Dabney, 2, W L Dunning, D W Dilan.

E—Bettie Ernest, M E Edwards & Co, Dr M B Ellis 2, M E Edwards, W S Evans, Jackson Echolas.

F—Henry Freeman, G M Fishbuck, John Fumkor, Emily Forest, Jessie Frost, S Foster, Thomas Feens, W Flemming, Fannie L Fain, Effie Finley, Ellen Foster, Miss B L Flemming.

G—W A Griffin, Joe Gray, Lizzie Grubb, Mrs H E Goode, J H Griffin, John G Glen.

H—Holleman & Co, D B Hester, C M Hitchcock, Frank Hill, Ed Hars, Hamp Holt 2, G W Harris, H Hemming, Jim Hall, James Hemphill, Joe Harvey, Isaac Hick, J H Hilton, L B Hutchison, Marcus Hooper, L Howard, R Hucrabee, R J Hoffman, T Hall, T Hinton, S H Harnock, W C Howard, W F Hunt, Sally Autchings, Mrs Sue Harris Howard, Lenie Howell, Thomas C Hoag, Lehim Harris, Willie A Hicks.

J—S R John, N E Jones, Wash Johnson, Walter Jones, W P Jacob, Wyley Jones, Samuel Johnson, Susan Jackson, John Johnson, Miss Mary Jackson, J W Johnson, 2, J C Johnson, Howard Johnson, W Jackson, H C Jackson, Daniel Johnson, Neal Jinkens, C H Johnson, Dooley Jackson, Marthia Johnson, W J Jones.

K—Mrs W Keltner, Porter King, John Kallagan, J M Kelty, John Kenderland, John C Key.

L—J H Lawson, J F Lewrence, Jas F Lynch, Hampton K Lea, E M Lamar, W T Lineck.

M—John Marman, J A Mosle, James A Mitchem, John Moore, J W Mercer, James Mulhany, John Moris, John Mitchell, John McEwan, W H Mansfield, Minerva McHenry, Samuel McDowell, S M McDowell, S M Murry, Rosy Mauran, Rebecca Morgan, R M McCord, W M Miller, H A Moore, S E Martin.

N—Julius Noland, J S Norris, Rev R J Nelson, John L Neal, Miss Dora Nelson, Lilian Neal.

O—Kate Ocameron, W W Oliver, W S Osgood, Rachel Oby.

P—A J Parkes, Joe S Perkins, John Potts, Isaac Phelps, James E Pate, Susan E Powell, Lenora Phesi, Howard Price, Sarah Parish, James Phillips.

Q—Samuel A Quarles.

R—J D Reeves, W G Reeves, Wiley Ross, W B Ross, W F Renard, A B Bibe, Augustus Rufford, A A Robinson, Wm Richson, M Robertson, Julia Rivers, Lenard Ratteree, L J Roberts, M H Roberts, Recilla Redding, Pet Ross, R Russell, Ellen Reed, Sarah Ramsey, Mrs Sallie Rossor, Winnie Ross, Mrs George Reid.

S—J W Speer, John Scott, J W Stowes, J B Swiss, Joe J Smith, John H Stillman, T W Simmons, Juda Stephens, Julia Stephens, Jennie Saye, Kate Sullivan, W O Stevenson, W B Scott, A J Stap'er, Scott & Hilly, A A Stilson, A Stagg, A Sanford, Mr Scott, Smyth & Co, Mr Stanton, A D Staton, T W Simonds, Sally Shaw, S J Summers, Morthia Smith.

T—J S Tuker, Mrs James Thomas, Lucy Tatum, Manny Thompson, Rhoda Turner 2, Sarah Taylor, W H Terrie 3, Mrs W Terry, W E Taylor, J R Tucker, J R Turner, Nancy Tucker.

V—J E Van Epps.

W—Louis Williamson, Lena Walwood, B Walker, A W Williams, Mrs J Wilder, Cyrus White, Emma P Williams, C S Winsted, E J Wilson, Jory Wilson, G A Wulkot, H B Wilborn, James Winkfield, Margaret G Winchester, Mrs J Weller, J W Watson, James F Wilson, Lee Whitaker, Runs Wright, Sam Wilst, Warren Whillock, Polly Walton.

Y—H Youngblood (2), Frank Young, B Yate.

BENJAMIN CONLEY, P. M.

Cotton Butter Oil

Is a pure vegetable oil, such as the Patriarchs used, whose stomachs and lungs lasted them from five to nine hundred years, without, as far as we know, their ever having either the dyspepsia or consumption. It is as wholesome and delicate as Olive Oil. Ask your grocer for it, and be sure you get the right brand. See advertisement.

882—jan22 1w

Go to W S Wilson & Bro. to buy Lime. They are sole agents of the celebrated Catoosa Lime.

940-jan22-sun-tues-fri

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
And No Mistake,
—AT—
HASKELL & SHULHAFER'S,
54 Whitehall street.

Call early and secure the best.

M. FRANKLIN,
Receiver.

All parties indebted to the above firm are requested to make immediate settlement at their store.

M. FRANKLIN,
jan27—d1t 8thp Receiver.

Lime, Lime. Send to W S Wilson & Bro. for lime

940-jan22-sun-tues-fri

A Yoke of Oxen and a Mule.

Steven's Pottery, Ga., August 18, 1881.

Dear Sir: I had a yoke of oxen whose necks became very sore from the yoke. As I could not afford to stop them from work, I was apprehensive that Sanodine would not make a cure. But to my gratification they were cured in a few days. It also made a speedy cure of a bad running sore on one of my mules and on the foot of one of my workmen. I consider it a valuable medicine. Respectfully, etc.,

HENRY STEVENS.

Price 50 cents. Sold everywhere.

jan22—d1w

KENNESAW ROUTE.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The following Time Card goes into effect January 15, 1882:

NORTH BOUND.

NO. 3 WESTERN EXPRESSS—Daily.

Leave	Atlanta	5 10 am
Arrive	Marietta	5 56 am
"	Cartersville	7 17 am
"	Kingston	7 47 am
"	Dalton	9 20 am
"	Chattanooga	10 50 am

NO. 11—DAY EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.

Leave	Atlanta	8 05 am
Arrive	Marietta	8 57 am
	Cartersville	10 01 am
"	Kingston	10 27 am
"	Dalton	12 04 pm
"	Chattanooga	1 50 pm

NO 1—FAST EXPRESS—Daily.

Leave	Atlanta	2 15 pm
Arrive	Marietta	3 02 pm
"	Cartersville	4 04 pm
"	Dalton	5 57 pm
"	Chattanooga	7 35 pm

NO 17—LIMITED EXPRESS—Daily except Saturdays

Leave	Atlanta	12 05 am
"	Marietta	12 51 am
"	Acworth	1 23 am
"	Cartersville	1 53 am
"	Kingston	2 19 am
Arrive	Dalton	3 44 am
"	Chattanooga	5 10 am

LOCAL EXPRESS—NORTH—Daily except Sundays

Leave	Atlanta	5 10 pm
Arrive	Bolton	5 27 pm
"	Gilmore	5 34 pm
"	Vinings	5 39 pm
"	McIvor's	5 41 pm
"	Smyrna	5 49 pm
"	Marietta	6 05 pm
"	Big Shanty	6 26 pm
"	Acworth	6 42 pm
"	Allatoona	7 03 pm
"	Stegalls	7 18 pm
"	Cartersville	7 30 pm
"	Rogers	7 40 pm
"	Cass	7 45 pm
Arrive	Kingston	8 00 pm

No 1 carries Pullman Cars Atlanta to Louisville, Atlanta to Cincinnati, New Orleans to Washington.

No 17 carries Pullman Cars Atlanta to Rockwood, which is open to receive passengers at Union Depot at 9 pm.

SOUTH BOUND.

NO 4—FAST EXPRESS.

Leave	Chattanooga	7 30 am
"	Dalton	9 29 am
"	Kingston	10 51 am
"	Cartersville	11 20 am
"	Marietta	12 26 pm
Arrive	Atlanta	1 15 pm

NO 2—SOUTHERN EXPRESS.

Leaves	Chattanooga	3 00 pm
"	Dalton	4 30 pm
"	Kingston	5 55 pm
"	Cartersville	6 21 pm
"	Marietta	7 37 pm
Arrive	Atlanta	8 30 pm

NO 12—LIMITED EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday

Leave	Chattanooga	11 15 pm
"	Dalton	12 46 am
"	Kingston	2 20 am
"	Cartersville	2 50 am
"	Marietta	3 52 am
Arrive	Atlanta	4 43 am

ROME EXPRESS.

Leave	Kingston	7 00 am
Arrive	Cass	7 18 am
"	Rogers	7 23 am
"	Cartersville	7 38 am
"	Stegalls	7 54 am
"	Allatoona	8 03 am
"	Acworth	8 20 am
"	Big Shanty	8 37 am
"	Marietta	8 58 am
"	Rutts	[illegible]
"	Smyrna	9 13 am
"	McIvors	9 23 am
"	Vinings	9 27 am
"	Gilmore	9 32 am
"	Belton	9 40 am
Arrive	Atlanta	10 05 am

No 4 carries Pullman Cars Cincinnati to Atlanta, Washington to New Orleans.

No 12 carries Pullman Cars Louisville to Atlanta, Rockwood to Atlanta.

B. W. WRENN, Gen Pass Agt.
R. A. ANDERSON, Superintendent.
tl-dtf

DRY GOODS NOTICE.

JOHN KEELY

"The Leader of Low Prices."

Closing out the residue of his immense exposition stock.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE
BARGAINS
BARGAINS IN CLOAKS

About 600 Cloaks, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Ulsters, Dolmans and Jackets, at

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DRESS GOODS.
—ABOUT—
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—BEAUTIFUL—
SOLID AND FANCY.
DRESS GOODS.
(Note Prices.)

Goods for 12 1-2 cts worth 25.
Goods for 15 cts worth 30.
Goods for 20 cts worth 40.
Goods for 25 cts worth 50.

—A Superb Line of—
BLACK CASHMERES.
Best Value Ever Offered.

BARGAINS IN
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LADIES', GENTLEMEN S AND CHILDREN'S

Ladies' heavy weight Merino undervests at 50c, good value for 75c the world over.

Beautiful Goods at 75c worth $1.25.

25 Dozen Gents' heavy weight undershirts at 75c, worth $1.25.

A lot of broken lines in Children's Underwear, Vests, Drawers, Union Suits, etc., at prices to close out.

GREAT BARGAINS!
BARGAINS IN BLANKETS!
BLANKETS!
BLANKETS!
BLANKETS!

Come and buy them at closing out prices. No stock to be carried over. Must have room for spring goods. Must go. No space to carry them.

BARGAINS IN FLANNELS!
BARGAINS IN SKIRTS!
BARGAINS IN HOSIERY!

Bargains in every Department, at

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D. H. DOUGHERTY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

TO REDUCE STOCK!

I do not ask you to buy of me on a score of mere friendship, for friendship is one thing and business is another. But I do solicit you to call and see for yourself I am having a rousing trade. The cause is LOW PRICES, and don't you forget it!